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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
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VOL. XIX NO. 169— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# SIMLA TALKS HAVE NOT CLEARED ISSUES?

## MEET AS CONFEDERATES

### Lord Irwin's Appeal To India & Britain

### BUILD HOUSE WHERE EAST & WEST WILL MEET

LONDON, July 18.

An earnest appeal to India and Britain to approach the Round Table Conference as confederates in a great and noble undertaking was made by Lord Irwin at the conclusion of a speech at Harrogate in which he reviewed the conditions for a successful outcome. Urging the critics to face facts, Lord Irwin referred to the "remarkable and instructive" histiry of British connection and said that the British had established order out of chaos, brought justice within reach of the humblest and given India a new conception of political unity. No praise, therefore, was too high for the men who had given their lives to this service and created the present day India.

TWO BROAD FACTS.

Lord Irwin thought that if it was ever seriously suggested to strike a historical cash balance between two countries, Britain's account under such heads would be found to stand at an overwhelming credit. Lord Irwin emphasised that the big problem for him had been how best to ensure the retention of a contented India within the British Commonwealth. He said that, two broad facts had emerged from history of Indo-British relations during the last century. On one side was the fact that modern India, politically, administratively and intellectually, was largely the product of British connection and it would be the greatest disservice to India for the connection to be rudely and suddenly dissolved. On other hand was the fact that the political thought of India was firmly determined to see India responsible for her own affairs, an aim which all British Parties had accepted.

MINORITY INTERESTS.

It was also clear, proceeded Lord Irwin, that any proposals designed to reconcile these facts must have regard to the position of minority interests in India. No solution would work which did not give the minorities a firm sense of security and content. Britain, therefore, was bound to satisfy herself that if and when she transferred power to other hands, the just interests of the minorities were fairly and adequately protected. Lord Irwin added that while it was desirable that this, if possible, should be attained by agreement between the communities, Britain was unable to divest herself of the responsibility if agreement was impossible.

PLEASE DO NOT MEET AS FOES

Referring to the resumption of the Round Table Conference, Lord Irwin emphasised the importance of the manner in which representatives of both countries had approached the task and said: "If Britain can realise that India with which she deals today is not the India of yesterday, any more than it will be the India of to-morrow, and if those who speak for India realise, as Mr. Gandhi is willing to do in agreement with me, that safeguards or adjustments for particular purposes or periods are essential for India to progress and prosper, I do not believe that wise men should find agreement beyond their power. But I earnestly appeal to both Britain and India not to meet as those engaged in a grim struggle to retain or acquire power in which success of the one implies failure of the other. The interests of both are far too closely engaged for such an analogy to be of the smallest value except to the extremists in both camps who, thinking in terms of war, are not likely to prove the best pioneers of peace. Let both approach it rather in the posture of confederates in the great and noble undertaking concerned only to work together in building a house where East and West will meet and which will withstand the winds and storms from any quarter."—Reuter.

## PT. JAWAHARLAL'S FORTY MINUTES' TALK WITH VICEROY.

### No Change In Situation.

### GANDHI-WILLINGDON TALKS TO BE RESUMED ON TUESDAY.

### Mahatma's Going To London Still Uncertain?

SIMLA, July 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's conversations with Lord Willingdon lasted forty minutes and related mainly to the alleged breaches of the Pact in the United Provinces.

ONLY A SIDE ISSUE.

"My talk at Viceregal Lodge was only a side issue and I was called in because it was felt I could propound certain points," said Pandit Jawaharlal to the Associated Press representative.

"NOTHING TO BE SATISFIED."

He added: "There is nothing to be satisfied or dissatisfied about my talk with the Viceroy."

SAME AS BEFORE.

Question: Do you think that Mr. Gandhi's going to London is more certain than before?

Answer: It is just the same as before.

VICEROY IN A HURRY.

Question: Would you be seeing Lord Willingdon again?

Answer: If he sends for me I shall certainly see him. To-day he was in a hurry to leave for Mashobra and we have made no appointment so far.

MAHATMA PROLONGS STAY.

Mr. Gandhi's stay in Simla will now extend to Wednesday as to-morrow is Sunday and the Viceroy is away spending the week-end in Mashobra and Monday is usually the day of silence for Mr. Gandhi.

GANDHI-WILLINGDON TALKS.

Therefore, the conversation with the Viceroy may be resumed only on Tuesday and may be prolonged to Wednesday.

NO EARLY AGREEMENT?

Conversations in Congress circles do not indicate any early agreement between Government and Mr. Gandhi over several points on which differences of opinion have arisen under the Pact. —A. P.

## ACUTE AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

—:o:—

### Persistent Violation Of Truce Terms.

### U. P. CONGRESS' ALLEGATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

BENARES, July 18.

The Executive Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee met to-day under the presidentship of Hasaddug Ahmad Sherwani. Among others present were Purushottamdas Tandon, Sunderlal, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Sri Prakas, Sampurnanand and Raghavdas. After six hours' session the meeting passed the following resolution on the agrarian situation:—"After taking into careful consideration reports of the committees appointed by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into complaints received from Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Unao, Basti, Barabanki, Sultanpore, Pratabhgarh, Muttra, Gonda and Bahraich Districts and also reports from Congress Committees and workers from other districts, particularly Shahjehanpur, Gazipur, Lakhimpur, Bulandshahr and Fyzabad this Council is definitely of opinion that the terms of the truce are being persistently violated by the local Government, and strong efforts are being made to undermine the Congress organisation in the province. The Council notes that atrocities of various kinds are being committed on tenants by Government officials as well as zemindars, that officer-bears and members of Congress Committees and Congress volunteers are being arrested in large numbers, that notices under section 144 are being issued, the clear purpose of which is to suppress Congress activities, that cases are being instituted against Congress volunteers not only under section 107 and 108, but also sections 109 and 110, that persons suspected of sympathising with Congress are subjected to harassment from which they can get relief only by giving undertakings to the effect that they will not take part in Congress activities, that bodily assaults, arson and looting of property are being freely resorted to, and that there are authentic cases of assaults on women and tortures. The Council feels that this state of affairs has now become intolerable and, therefore, requests the Working Committee of Congress either to bring about immediate cessation of this condition of affairs or to authorise this Council or the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to take such steps as it may deem necessary under the circumstances. —A.P.

## SHOTS FIRED AT SJT. B. B. TEWARI

### Assailants Escape

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 18.

Three shots were fired at Sjt. B. B. Tewari, to-day at 2 p.m. Sjt. Tewari was uninjured because all the shots missed aim assailants made good their escape.

It appears Sjt. Tewari was followed by two persons when he left his house. He was turning into a side-lane in Narial Bazar when he was shot at from behind. One bullet struck the stairs of a house and another hit a cow in the leg, which was near by. Sjt. Tewari took shelter in an adjoining house and bolted it fromwithin. The police arrived on the scene immediately and vigorous investigation is proceeding.

Mr. Ashwan Kumar Misra, a law student and reading in a house in which Sjt. Tewari sought shelter, has been arrested. Another person, one Jyotishi, was also arrested, but subsequently released.

According to anther version two shots were fired at Sjt. Tewari and the third by Sjt. Tewari himself.

## FRANCE GREETS GERMAN CHANCELLOR

### On Mission To Solve Europe's Financial Problem

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—Anxious to see the first German Chancellor to visit Paris since the Great War, 10,000 people crowded the station to greet Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius on their arrival this afternoon.

Before the serious Franco-German talks began at 5 p.m. Dr. Bruening issued a statement that since his visit was the first projected, it had gained in importance. It was no longer a question of conversations to clarify the general situation, but would deal with specific economic and financial problems affecting the whole of Europe "and perhaps this new aspect of things has advantages."

He was convinced that if a common effort was made in trustful collaboration an escape from the present difficult situation could be found. He believed their difficulties would be solved and the French Nation would be convinced of Germany's sincere and loyal wish to cooperate in the organisation of peace.—Reuter.

## DRS. BRUENING & CURTIUS IN PARIS

### Received Rousing Ovation

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—Dr. S. Bruening and Dr. Curtius arrived here this afternoon and they were rousingly welcomed by a crowd of about 10,000. —Reuter.

## BRUENING PLEADS IN VAIN.

### In American View Short-Term Credits Enough.

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—Following the visit of Dr. Bruening, Dr. Curtius and Von Hoesch to Messrs. Stimson and Mellon at the United States Embassy last evening, it is reported that the meeting was unsuccessful, Americans thinking that the mere continuation of short term credits would be sufficient while Dr. Bruening urgently pleaded for a long term loan.

Messrs. Stimson and Mellon leave for London at four this afternoon. —Reuter.

## TRAGIC 'PLANE CRASH

### Britain's Best Woman Pilot & Bank Director Killed

LONDON, July 18.

The aeroplane crash near Wokingham, Berkshire, has caused the death of one of Britain's most efficient women pilots, Mrs. Baring, and the wellknown bank and company Director Philip Noble. Mrs. Baring was piloting the machine with Noble as passenger. The aeroplane crashed in a cornfield and both the occupants were killed instantly.—Reuter

## FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE SEQUEL.

### Censure On Bar Association Secretary.

PESHAWAR, July 18.

A special meeting of the Peshawar Bar Association to-day passed a vote of censure on Mr. Charanjitlal, its Secretary, for appearing before the Frontier Regulations Committee and giving evidence in opposition to the unanimous resolution of the Bar demanding the total repeal of the Regulations. Mr. Charanjitlal, on the declaration of the result of the ballot, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.—A.P.

## "Manifesto To The World."

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### MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

### STATES' PEOPLE'S WEEK PROJECTS.

The General Secretaries of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference has issued the following statement:—

"As regards the celebration of the States' Pleople's Week in August it has been decided to celebrate the first week of August as the States' People's Week in the four provinces of Kathiawar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay. The second week of August will be celebrated in the States of Rajputana and Central India, third week in the Punjab and Orissa States and the fourth in the South India States. The programme for the week will be the enrolment of members of the Conference and getting signatures of the peoples of the States to the mass-memorial to be submitted to the Congress President. Meetings will be held wherever necessary to propagate the objects of the Conference, explain its resolutions and support its minimum demands.

MANIFESTO TO THE WORLD.

A manifesto has been prepared by the authorities of the Conference which describes the conditions prevailing in the States and invites support from the public opinion of the world for the legitimate demands of the people of the States. The manifesto will be signed by all the prominent workers of the States People and will be distributed broadcast. A mass memorial has been crafted which supports the demands of the Conference for the fundamental rights of the people of the States to be embodied in the future constitution of India, for the provision of an appeal to the Federal Court for any breaches of these rights and for the representation of the people of the States directly by election on the Federal legislatures.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

This memorial is to be addressed to the President of the Congress and will be signed by hundreds of thousands of people residing in and hailing from States. The provincial officers are making arrangements to enlist members of the Conference from States under their respective jurisdictions. The services of devoted volunteers have been requisitioned by the Central office for the purpose of celebrating the Week. All those who are interested in creating a powerful machinery for the protection of the popular rights in States are requested to see the General Secretaries in the Office Ashoka Building Princess Street between 12 and 5 p.m. and assist the sacred cause of the oppressed people living in the States."

## King Nadir Shah's "Historic Services."

—:o:—

### AFGHAN NATION'S REPLY TO INAUGURAL ADDRESS

### "YOU HAVE SHOWERED BLESSINGS ON US"

The following is a summary of the reply on behalf of the Afghan Nation by its representatives to the inaugural address of His Majesty King Nadir Shah.

May It Please Your Majesty,

You are the Saviour of this country, the dispenser of privileges and liberator of Afghanistan. We, the people of Afghanistan, can in no way repay the debt of sacrifices made by Your Majesty in our interest except by loyal obedience to Your Majesty's commands.

"HISTORIC SERVICES"

We, the people of Afghanistan, have now realised that some of the previous monarchs by placing the reins of the Government in the hands of unworthy people had interfered illegitimately with the morals and the religion of the nation, which had for its result chaos and blood-shed, so much so, that even the liberty which the power of the sword of Your Majesty has secured was, may God forbid, about to be jeopardised. We, therefore, during the course of the disturbance resolved to yield our allegiance to no inexperienced hands. We had many opportunities to observe in Your Majesty and Your Majesty's brothers a high sense of morality, sincerity, integrity, a spirit of sacrifice and patriotism and that you have rendered many historic services, such as the securing of independence and emancipation of the country. We, have therefore, brought pressure to bear upon, and importuned, Your Majesty to be our King.

FEALTY.

We, your subjects, look upon Your Majesty as the protector and defender of liberty and the link of unity and harmony between the diverse strata in the nation. We will be the loyal supporters of Your Majesty with heart and soul and will uphold your Majesty's sincere and loyal brothers and will regard with contempt and displeasure those who have ranged themselves against our Government and Nation and who may indulge in a dangerous propaganda.

"APPROACHING SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Over and above the fact that we see ourselves approaching Self-Government, Your Majesty the liberator and dispenser of our right have often shown personal benevolence to us and have showered blessings upon us such as the suppression of the Mongal disturbance in the time of the late Habibullah Khan, the attainment of the liberty of our country and lastly the emancipation of our motherland from the hands of marauders. Similarly we are indebted to His Royal Highness, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet for the attitude that they have maintaned and the treatment they have accorded to us and the capability and the sincerity with which they have conducted the affairs of State in this short space of time. By their sincere efforts at economy and justice they have maintained peace in the land and have recouped most of the loss.

"EVERYTHING AT YOUR COMMAND!"

As regards the Foreign Policy, Your Majesty was the first to give your views regarding the liberation of the country and have procured the same by personal self sacrifice and have banished tumult from the country which menaced our liberty.

Without any doubt, we have the fullest confidence in Your Majesty's patriosim and statesmanlike policy and consider the policy of neutrality inaugurated by Your Majesty with appreciation and gratitude. For all the kindness that Your Majesty has on us over and above the free expression and privileges that you have granted to us, we the people of this realm are ever ready to sacrifice our lives, property and even children at the command of Your Majesty.

## SEQUEL TO BONUS DEMAND

### Workers Dragged Out Of Mill

### POLICE OPEN FIRE: 3 KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 18.

The police opened fire this evening at four, near Binny Mill area, resulting in the death of three workmen and injuries to many. Apprehending the possibilities of a strike the mill authorities had made elaborate police arrangements. It would appear that the management refused to give usual bonus to workmen on the ground that business was dull. Workmen were asked to go out of mills which they refused to do unless they were given bonus. It is alleged the management with police help dragged out the workmen. They refused and the police used lathis and opened fire outside the mill area. Several workmen have been injured and have been admitted in the Victoria Hospital. Families of the workmen have gathered near the scene of disturbance. The news has spread throughout the city. Several workmen are still inside the mills. Further developments are awaited. The Inspector-General of Police and the City Magistrate are on the spot.

## BANGALORE RIOTING DETAILS.

### Heavy Casualties.

BANGALORE, July 19.

An official statement has been issued with regard to yesterday's incidents. It states that over 2,000 mill workers accompanied by rowdy characters mobbed the Binny Mill offices late on Saturday evening hurling stones on every one and everything in sight. Lathi-armed police essayed to repulse the crowd, but were met by a hail of missiles.

A reserve force armed with carbines promptly proceeded to the spot. They fired over the heads of the crowd in order to disperse them, but this had not the desired effect. On the other hand the crowd assailed the force with stones. The police then finally fired at the crowd, forcing the latter to disperse. The mob's attempt at incendiarism was promptly frustrated.

The statement concludes by saying that there was entirely unnecessary violence on the part of the mob, but for which resort to firearms would not have been had. It was eventually rendered imperative for the protection of the lives both of the policemen and the mill officers and to prevent destruction of property. 45 casualties occurred among the rioteers, including three deaths. The police suffered 34 casulties including one sub-inspector, one jemadar and three constables badly injured. 11 others have been admitted into hospital.

CITY QUIET.

(LATER).—The city is now quiet. The inquest proceedings on the three killed yesterday passed off without incident. The police had taken elaborate precautions in view of the possibilities of trouble. —A.P.

## No Recognition Of Indore Labour Union.

### CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION OF STRIKERS

(For A. Correspondent).

INDORE CITY, July 19.

The General Secretary, Indore Labour Union, states that the Swadeshi Mill offered unconditional restoration of cut as a substitute for dropping the demand of Union recognition. Hooligans have begun to intimidate the strikers to reume work. Workmen have appealed to the State.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee One**

For First Sixteen Words

**One Anna**

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

### Situations Vacant

THE HON. C. M. O. of the Congress Free Hospital at Khetwadi, Girgaum, invites applications on or before 22nd July, 1931, from Medical Graduates, who are willing to work as a PAID HOUSE SURGEON for a period not more than six months.
A

WANTED—A TRAINED NURSE well-experienced, English-knowing to look after two babies of high family. Apply with qualification and photo to RUBBER STAMP MFG. CO., UDAIPUR, (Mewar)
A R 5488

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR willing to do honorary work in Dispensary in Chawls. For details please write to Miss KLEINER, Club Back Road, Byculla.
A R 5490

WANTED—SOLE AGENT on pay or Commission. Cash advance required. DR. R. SESHAN, Srirangam.
A R 5445

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Goa, for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policyholders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4,001, Bombay No. 7.
A R 5389A

WANTED —INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to secure business for an Indian Company, offering perenial advantages, large bonuses during life and after for a nominal investment of Rs. 10 or Rs 50 only. Pay according to business capacity. Apply to R. POPATLAL & BROS., Managing Agents, the Great Indian Mutual Aid and Relief Association, Ltd., Central Bank Building, Karachi.
A R 5431

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 92-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—SALESMEN to take charge of Depots to be opened in important business centres. Salary 50/- plus commission. Cash security 1,000 essential, NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Tribhuvan Road Bombay 4.
A R5473

### Situations Wanted

GRADUATE—Physics, Mathematics seeks PART-TIME APPOINTMENT in Office or School. Tuitions accepted. Write to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5436

### Books & Stamps.

INTERESTING FRENCH BOOKS in English. Attractive subjects. Our detail list will interest you. Posted free. BHATTACHARYA & CO., 158 Muktaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.
L

### Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

AMERICAN COTTON—Full Week's Forecasts, daily two Special Figures with Monday, Tuesday Strong Doubling and Two Cent per cent Weekly Certainties for Rupee one only, issued every Monday. Our Last Weekly Report gave four figures right in six days. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Also available from Churni Road and Prarthna Samaj Tram Junctions, Newspaper Shops.
P R 5494

SAVE YOUR MONEY! And don't be led away; for Correct Cotton Forecast Consult SAGITTARIOUS from 11 a.m. upto 10-0 p.m. at Kothari Mansion, 1st Floor, opposite G. P. O.
P R 5492

### Medical

DOCTOR ASHTON SHEPHERD'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—The only medicine yet discovered that will cure all cases of Cholera within two hours when treated before Collapse. Note results in two hours. Agents wanted on liberal commission in Belgaum, Poona and all infected areas. Apply:—ASHTON SHEPHERD, Cannon House, Fyzabad, U. P.
M R 5496.

### Property For Sale

FOR SALE—Nagpur Premises No 1326, Plot No. 33 and 34 Sitabaldi, Cradocktown. A two-storied house with big compound and outhouses, at the junction of two roads and in the best locality. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 1059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N R 5435

### Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M ws.

WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can mawe you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

### Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

S. S. HAKODATE MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 17th July from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### Public Notices.

#### NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267

### Legal Notices

#### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYEBALI NATHOOBHAI GODIWALA of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2493, New No. B/9515, Old Survey No. 1059, New Survey No. 1/4460, part and Cadastral Survey No. 4281, of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under C Ward No. 6884, Street No. 179 and 181 Dhaboo Street and C Ward No. 6991 and Street No. 2 Pakhmodia Street and now under C Ward Nos. 6884 and 6991 and Street No. 43 and 45 Dhaboo Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Essaji Noorbhoy but now of Shamsuddin Tajbhoy and others, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Lookmanji Lakdawalla, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by the said Dhaboo Street.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1931

GHULAMALI NOORANI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3339

#### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMJI HEMRAJ and MOORBAI alias MOOLBAI, widow of Hemraj Khaisey have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Esplanade Road, (Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Kirole (Ghatkopar) in the Taluka South Salsette, Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 6366 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of Survey No. 72 and bearing Pot Hissa No. 17 the assessment is Rs. 7-8-0 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pallonji Ratanji Contractor, on or towards the West by a private Road belonging to Naoroji Merwanji Kirolwalla and on or towards the North by the Private Road belonging to the said Naoroji Merwanji Kirolwalla and on or towards the South by the Private Road belonging to Cowasji Bomonji Cama.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1931.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3341

### Amusements.


**THE EXCELSIOR**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Colour-Talking
SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
**SALLY**
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
A Masterpiece of Mirth, Melody and Romance.

**THE EMPIRE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
Amazing human Drama
**ESCAPE**
Featuring GERALD du MAURIER
Against him—the hand of every man. With him—the heart of every woman.

**THE EMPRESS**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
What could be sweeter than
NANCY CAROL
IN
**"HONEY"**
Sweet, Sparkling All-Talking, Singing Romance.

**OPERA HOUSE.**
Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WONDERFUL
**LOPRETTI**
Ventuloquist and Quick Change Artist assisted by HIS OWN COMPANY.
Popular Prices. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 as.


### Public Notices

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1931, namely:

Rs. 150/- per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500/- each.

Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each.

Rs. 3/- per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50/- paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 20th July, 1931, to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 1st July, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd July, 1931, to 9th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1931.

### Legal Notices

#### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMJI HEMRAJ and MOORBAI alias MOOLBAI, widow of Hemraj Khaisey have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Esplanade Road, (Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and if the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Doongrey Street, or Doongrey Colley Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 839-839, New Nos. 6583, 6584, Old Survey Nos. 62, 63 1/64, New Survey No. 2654, Cadastral Survey No. 915 of (Mandvi Division) and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1173 and Street No. 323-27 Revised Street Nos. 285-287 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Railway Line of G. I. P. Railway on the West by Masjid Bunder Road or Doongrey Colley Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Sulleman Ahmed Haji Abdulla Nurani and on or towards the South by a moiety of sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Bai Javerbai, widow of Narsidas Devidas.

Dated this 13th July, 1931.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3342

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### Auction Sales.

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AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION CONSISTING OF RIFLES, GUNS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, SPEARS, KUKRIS, BAYONETS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, ETC. CONFISCATED UNDER SECTION 167, CLAUSE 8, OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th July, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing apparel, wines and spirits, perfumed spirit, wireless parts, tobacco, cigarettes, charas, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR MR. MANUAL JOHN MIRANDA IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Rele & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Shrinath Narayan Dotre and Moreshwar Narayan Dhotre and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Manual John Miranda and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 3rd August next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Manual John Miranda in the undermentioned immoveable properties.

LOT NO. 1—All that undivided ¼ share of the Mortgagor in all that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, admeasuring about 963 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4254 etc., Street Nos. 615 to 618 and bounded on the North by Public passage, on the East by the property of Messrs. Vallabhram Lalbhai & Sons, on the South by the property of Vicar and Wardens of the Church of N. S. D. Salvacao and on the West by the property of Appaji Krishnaji and another.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2—All that undivided ¼ share of the Mortgagor in all that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, admeasuring about 2,876 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3712 (1) etc., Street Nos. 73, 87 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, on the East by Tulsi Pipe Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a passage and beyond by Hansali Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Rele & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

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# Trade And Finance.

—:o:—

## STRINGENT MONEY CONDITIONS WITH CALL RATE 6 P. C.

## Further Contraction Of Currency Of Rs. 3 Crores Against Gold

### WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, July 17.

MONEY.

Stringent conditions characterised the money market with call funds in demand at near 6 per cent. almost throughout the week. Treasury bills were again the main cause for the strength, the aggregate sales during the week amounting to Rs. 587.25 lacs against maturities of Rs. 369.75 lacs. In addition Government contracted Rs. 3 crores currency against gold, putting the Secretary of State in funds to the extent of an equivalent amount in sterling by transfer of securities from the Gold Standard Reserve in London. It was apprehended that Government might discontinue temporarily the issue of treasury bills in order to facilitate the floatation of a new rupee loan, which caused a rush for treasury bill purchases. It must however be realised that the 1931 bonds are not due until the 15th September and hence there would seem to be no particular need yet to come out with the announcement. The export of seeds continues, the trade demand showing a rise of Rs. 90.32 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 4½ p. c. an dsix months 3½ p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th July 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 103.25 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 16,55,72,000 as compared with Rs. 15.84 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.70, an increase of 0.82 p. c., over last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 46.98 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 28.09 lacs and by Rs. 7.28 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by the large figure of Rs. 282.36 lacs to Rs. 17.82 crores, probably due to the excess of treasury renewals, while Other deposits have receded by Rs. 79.48 lacs to Rs. 64.82 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th July. Total amounts offered were Rs. 20,50,000 and Rs. 1,78,50,000 respective. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months were Rs. 20,25,000 and Rs. 1,70,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-8-2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 15th July to Monday the 20th July 1931 at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 8th July to 13th July amounted to Rs. 24,00,000 and Rs. 3,72,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 21st July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 24th July 1931. Other conditions as usual.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

3½ per cent. Paper fluctuated rather sharply following the news, as it was good or bad, regarding the financial situation on the Continent of Europe. After opening weak at Rs. 59-11, the rate shot up one rupee, but closed quieter at Rs. 60-7. Other issues, however, remained lethargic and there was almost complete absence of investment demand. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 100-1. 1933 at Rs. 99-12, 1935 at Rs. 95-10, while 1939-44 loan eased a little to Rs. 93-8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-3 and 100-15 respectively. 1933-36 Loan is quoted at a premium of one anna. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan shows no change at Rs. 104. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 72-14 and 1936-37 to Rs. 88-13. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan kept unaltered at Rs. 82-6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-14.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 7th July 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 115,64 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 153.69 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 52.16 lacs to Rs. 123.02 crores, while silver bullion is down by Rs. 37.78 lacs to Rs. 7.21 crores. Gold bullion shows an increase of Rs. 37.06 lacs to Rs. 17.50 crores. Securities in India have risen by Rs. 58,20 lacs to Rs. 5.95 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 96.12 as against 96.47 a week ago.

GERMAN SITUATION.

Although the local markets have been little affected, the various reports emanating from Europe and America indicate a serious financial situation on the Continent, particularly in Germany. Already one big bank in Germany has suspended payments and several extraordinary decrees have been passed to save the credit situation from a collapse. The big powers are daily conferring and it is hoped that a solution will be found and difficulties tided over. If however, an actual crisis occurs, it is bound to have serious repercussions all over the world.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued steady mainly as a result of tight money, though the volume of export bills placed this week was also comparatively better. There were many sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 54-13/16d. with a view to investing the proceeds in treasury bills, but unlike the past, there were relatively fewer buying contracts for forward, which in turn kept the future deliveries steady. The market was not perturbed by the disquieting news from Europe and the wide movements in European exchanges. There was a remarkable appreciation of the dollar and the franc, the former improving from dolls. 4.86-11/16 to dolls. 4.83-7/8, closing at dolls 4.85-1/8 and the latter from 123.96 to 122.75 per pound sterling, closing at 123. 45. The German mark on the other hand depreciated to 22.50 and closed at 21.00. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—July 1 5-25/32; August 1 5-3/4; September 1 5-23/32; October-November 1/5 11/16 and December 1 5-21/32.

The press communique of the 14th instant states that £7,000 sterling were sold during the week ending 11th July, the total of such sales reaching £2,020,504 since first April 1931.

GOLD.

The gold market was quieter owing to steadier sterling, causing exports of the metal unremunerative. With the cessation of export, tenders to the Mint have increased in volume, this week's influx amounting to Rs. 38.79 lacs. The price of ready was virtually unchanged at Rs. 21-3-9 with the daily offtake in the neighbourhood of 2000 tolas, which however is offset by arrivals from upcountry centres. Stocks on hand are estimated at 1-1/4 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold improved and closed at 84.11½d. The quotation for sovereigns remained unchanged at Rs. 13-9-3 and Rs. 13-9-6 for ready and delivery 27th July. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for 30th July settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 29th August settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 220,977 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SILVER.

An easy tendency was manifest in the silver market till midweek but towards the close the tone was steadier on advices from Shanghai and ready which had reache dthe low of Rs. 43-4 on Tuesday advanced to Rs. 44-5 towards the close. In the local market bears grew rather nervous and began to cover their oversold position. Silver has been more sensitive to the news regarding the situation in Germany than any other market and the outlook though apparently not strong is highly uncertain. The offtake is still poor at about 40 bars a day and stocks amount to about 2100 bars. In Shanghai the tael after declining from 1s. 3-7/16d. to 1s. 3-1/16d., improved and closed at 1s. 3-5/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-5/16d. and 13d. for both ready aod forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-5 and Rs. 43-4 for ready, Rs. 44-3 and 43 for 3rd August settlement and Rs. 43-13 and Rs. 42-13 for 2nd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,530. The total imports during the week amounted to 765 bars and Rs. 10 000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was on a limited scale with steadier prices towards the close. The feeling is slightly more bullish, but the disquieting situation in Europe has made buyers hesitant. Prices of cotton mill shares are well maintained despite weak raw cotton and following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 675-671/4-682/8; Century Rs. 231/4-230/4; Central India Rs. 343/12-341/4-351/4; Crescent Rs. 61/4-60-61/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 348/12-343/12-351/4-347/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 133/12 xd.-135xd.; Indore Malwa Rs. 355-352/8-353/12-351/4; Kohinoor Rs. 128/12-127/8-131/4-130; New Great Rs. 130-136/4-133/12; Pearls Rs. 231/12-217/8-216/4; Simplex Rs. 62/8-61/4-65-63/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 273/12-272/8-277/8.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were also better, but without any special feature. Tata Iron Ordys. kept steady at Rs. 22-6 and Defds. at Rs. 280-10. Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 106/4 to Rs. 110 and Tata Power from Rs. 395 to Rs. 403/12. Andhra Valleys also registered a small rise from Rs. 535 to Rs. 542/8. Alcock shares are quoted ex dividend at Rs. 210. Bombay Burmahs after improving from Rs. 375 to Rs. 382/8 closed at Rs. 376/4. Bombay Steam after maintaining steady at 183-12 closed quiet at Rs. 185/10. Cement shares were featureless, Bundis maintaining the level of Rs. 13-2 and Indian Cements of Rs. 152/8. Katni Ordys closed at Rs. 157/8, while Defds. lost from Rs. 640 to Rs. 622/8. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij improved slightly to Rs. 802/8 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 552/8. Other shares were unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares fell from Rs. 1025 to Rs. 990 owing to the reduction in the rate of dividend to 12 per cent, but improved at the close to Rs. 1010. Contributories fell from Rs. 257/8 to Rs. 251/4. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 81/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/8.

### COCHIN YOUTH LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

Sjt. M. Narayana Menon, President Cochin Youth League, writes from Trichur:—

"The Cochin Youth League inaugurated about a month ago has been placed on a permanent working basis. Started under the inspiration and guidance of Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President, All-India Youth League the movement has been making steady progress in the State. The League has a widespread organisation with committees all over the State and propagandists are constantly in motion and perpetually at work. The provisional committee constituted to enrol members collect funds and popularise the movement was able to give a good record of useful work. As the first business activity of the League vigorous picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops has begun. Volunteers have been enrolled. Foreign cloth shops at Ernakulam and liquor shops at Trichur are picketed by Youth League volunteers. Preparations for wholesale picketing of liquor shops in the State are being made. The temple Satyagraha as the first step in the removal of untouchability conceived and sought to be set in motion by the Thiya community has become the theme of earnest discussion. The movement can be launched only with mass opinion in its favour and the Youth League has decided to carry on an educative propaganda.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT

It is noteworthy that in the recent elections to the Cochin District Congress Committee and the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee the Youth League members who had contested in large numbers have come out successful. Work of high value lies ahead. I appeal to the public to give liberal pecuniary aid for the future working of the league.

### VIGILANCE WORK IN BOMBAY

15-YEAR GIRL RESCUED

An interesting case in which Aneesabai, an old woman, is charged under the Prostitution Act for procuration is going on in the court of Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court, Mazagaon.

Mr. P. Y. Naik, the worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association who was the first prosecution witness said that information was given to him in the last week of May that an old woman had brought to Bombay two young girls from the Punjab, for the purpose of prostitution. The older one was kept in the Alexandra Building on Foras Road, and the younger one was kept somewhere outside the brothel area.

On further inquiry, Mr. Naik found that the information was correct and customers were brought in the Alexandra Building and when the charges were settled they were taken alone to the place where the girl was kept, and she forced to accept them. He then gave this information to the Special Branch and Sub-Inspector Syed arranged to send a bogus customer and raided the place accompanied by Mr. Naik on the 7th June 1931. The old woman was arrested and the girl was kept in the Children's Aid Society as she was certified to be 15 years old.

Further hearing of the case is fixed for 14th August 1931.


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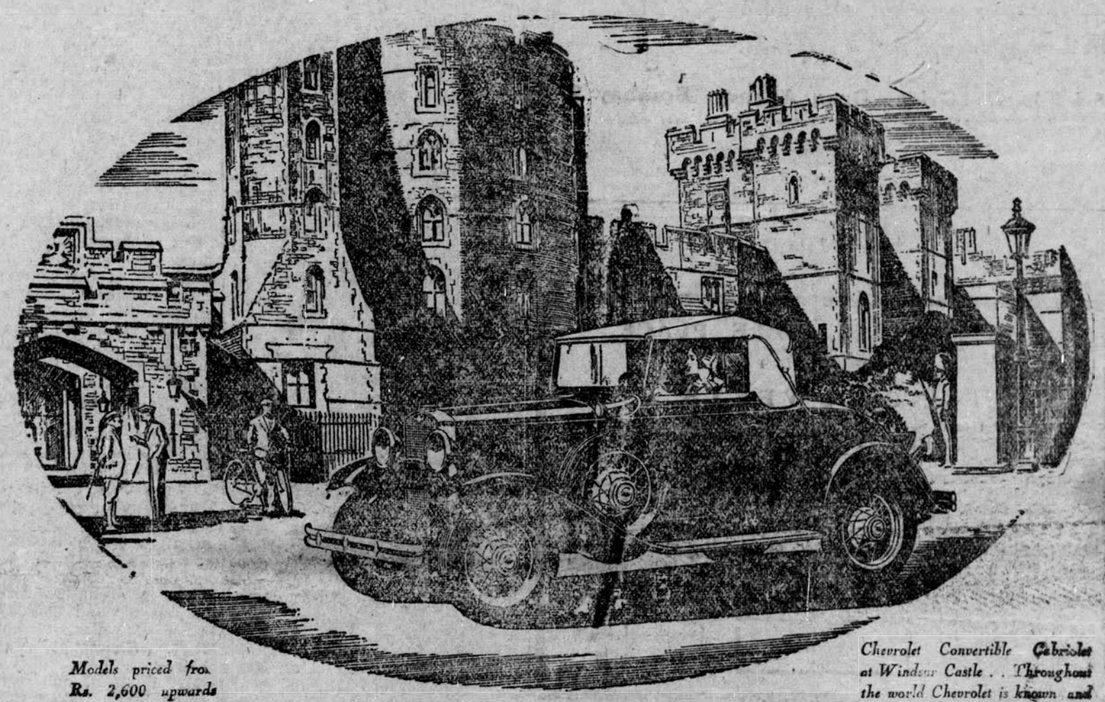

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## "MASTERLY EXPOSITION OF INDIA'S CASE"

### Mr. A. D. Shroff On Public Debts Report

"A masterly exposition of a very important aspect of the financial condition of India"—that is how Mr. A. D. Shroff, a keen student of Indian Finance, describes the Congress Select Committee's Report on the Financial Obligations between India and Great Britain. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Shroff said:

John Bright once said. "Tell me what the financial condition of a country is and I will tell you all about its Government and the condition of its people."

The Report of the Congress Select Committee on the Public Debt of India is a masterly exposition of a very important aspect of the financial condition of India arising out of the reckless career of borrowing on which the British Trustees of India embarked since they came into possession of the country. Even a casual glance at the Report is sufficient to explain why in spite of the huge total of 1,200 crores of India's Public Debt most of the nation-building activities have still remained neglected. The Report also gives a direct lie to the tissue of falsehoods broadcast in the "Daily Mail" Blue Book published recently by Lord Rothermere which contains the most astonishing statement that during the British domination of India, not one rupee was exported from India that was not in the benefit of Indians.

A STRONG CASE.

The Report makes out an unanswerable case for the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference to demand the appointment of an independent and impartial tribunal to investigate and settle what portion of the Public Debt should be borne by India in future and what portion should be allocated to Great Britain. The claim advanced by the Report in respect of the numerous Imperial Wars and Frontier entanglements is absolutely irresistible, supported, as it is by testimony of high official authorities that all these wars and expeditions were undertaken for the entire benefit and the territorial aggrandisement of Great Britain. India, hitherto, never has had any effective voice in the decisions taken by the Government, which were responsible for the crores of Indian money spent in financing these wars and expeditions. It is, therefore, but fair and proper that Great Britain should take over that portion of India's Public Debt, which has grown out of such expenditure.

INDIAN REVENUE FOR INDIAN PURPOSES.

To my mind, the strongest point in the Report is the very lucid manner in which it has demonstrated the principles on which expenditure of Indian revenue was decided upon in the past, viz., that Indian revenues should be spent exclusively for the benefit of India and for the promotion of the welfare of its own nationals has never been recognized by Great Britain in her political domination of India. On the other hand, Indian revenues were recklessly used for purposes entirely foreign to Indian interest and they were so spent simply because India had no effective voice in the spending of her own revenue. To give an illustration beyond many such contained in this Report, I find in the "Bombay Gazette" dated 2nd September, 1874, a leaderette commenting upon the Report made by Sir Charles Jackson, the then Auditor of the India Office, who refused in auditing the accounts for 1872-73 to pass the charge of £19,685-18-11 for the British Consulate in China, because such a charge though in accordance with previous payments did not appear to him to have been appropriated in conformity with Act 21 and 22, Vict. c. 106.

"MEAN AND ABSURD."

It is rather astonishing to find that a great and mighty nation, like the British should sometimes have been so mean in its handling of Indian affairs that the expenses of entertaining the Sultan of Turkey in the sixties of the last century were debited to Indian revenues on the ridiculous plea that such entertainment would be gratifying to the Mohamadan subjects of Queen Victoria.

There would be differences of opinion in regard to different items in the Bill prepared by the Select Committee, but I believe on the whole the claims advanced have rather erred on the side of modesty. One criticism which I see levelled by the Anglo-Indian critics against the Report is that it is one-sided and does not take into account the protection given to India by the British Navy towards the maintenance of which India does not contribute much. No sensible Indian however denied the value of this protection, but what the Anglo-Indian critics seem to forget is the enormous burden of military expenditure imposed upon the Indian revenues since the notorious Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1849 was forced on the Indian Government by the British War Office. Even the late Mr. Fawcett has described that Scheme as a contract between a dwarf and a giant, in which, of course, the dwarf went to the wall. Under this Scheme India has been involuntarily compelled to maintain an Army and a scale of military expenditure which are entirely unjustified by Indian conditions. The sixty thousand British soldiers in India are nothing short of an army of occupation living upon the revenues paid by the poverty-stricken taxpayer of India. A considerable part of this army has been unquestionably maintained for safeguarding the Afghan Frontier which has now been acknowledged by the highest authorities as an Imperial Frontier and should therefore, be a charge on the Imperial revenues.

LIVE POLITICAL ISSUE.

There has been a general misconception regarding India's Public debt. It has been widely believed that the bulk of our present debt is productive. That is undoubtedly true, but it has to be remembered that over and above the present figure of 1,200 crores of India's Public debt, many more crores of India's Public debt have been met either by redemption of old loans or in the form of increased taxation. For instance, over and above the gift made by India to Britain during the last war, taxes in India had to be enormously raised to finance the increased military expenditure of the country, and it therefore needs to be emphasized that the present Public debt of India is not the all-in debt incurred by this country during the British regime. In conclusion, I would add that India cannot be too grateful to the four gentlemen who have served on the Committee and who have made the question of India's claim on great Britain for sharing her Public debt a very practical and live political issue.

## BOMBAY NUMISMATISTS MEET

A meeting of the local members of the Numismatic Society of India was held on Tuesday in the Prince of Wales Museum. Mr. M. P. Khareghat was in the chair.

Mr. R. H. Gadgil read his paper on South Indian Chhatrapati Coins of Shivaji and his successors. He described several types of coins and assigned them to various princes in their chronological order. The importance and significance of several flowery ornamentations was also discussed by him and he showed to the members the diagrams of different constellations represented on the coins by cluster of dots.

Mr. G. V. Acharya then read his papers on the decipherment of the legend on Balabhi Coins. The complete legend on Valabhi coins was copied by him from the fragmentary legend on several coins with him for examination and an attempt was made to decipher the same purely on palaeographic basis. Some unique Gadhaiya Coins with horseman instead of the usual fire altar were also described and shown to the members. With the help of these coins as well as a few other Gadhaiya coins with the name of the Silahara Prince, Shri Chittaraja, Mr. Acharya proved that Gadhaiya coins were current during the 11th centuries A. D. not only in Gujrat, Malwa (as is generally believed) but that they had also penetrated upto Salsette (in the South) and the Central and Northern India (in the North).

In the end the Bombay Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. G. V. Acharya (President), Mr. P. Khareghat, C. E. Kotwal, and Rev. F. H. Heras was elected for the year 1931-32.

In consideration of the long felt need of some organisation for the sale and purchase of coins, an arrangement was devised by which the Society would now be in a position to bring the dealers and purchasers together and thus facilitate the work of numismatists, who are collecting coins of different dynasties.

(Continued from colmn 5.)

z which have not been made so far, be forthwith suspended."

MR. G. M. KALBHOR.

"This Council recommends to Government that they should at once stop recruitment of candidates belonging to the forward communities for service in all departments until the ratio of 50 per cent of non-Brahmin servants is reached in all departments."

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

### More Suggestions For Retrenchment

AGENDA FOR POONA SESSIONS

The agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in Poona on Monday 20th inst contains eight Government bills and a dozen non-official bills. Most important of the official bills are the bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton and the bill to further amend Bombay Entertainment Duty Act. Non-official resolutions pertains to matters like Round Table Conference, and suggestions regarding retrenchment and services.

RESOLUTION BY MR. V. N. JOG.

"This Council recommends to Government that the scale of salaries of all Government servants including the All-India, Provincial and Subordinate Services in all Government departments be reduced as per the following schedule with effect from 1st August 1931:—

5 per cent per mensem from salaries of Rs. 51 to 100.

10 per cent per mensem from salaries of Rs. 101 to 250.

15 per cent per mensem from salaries of Rs. 251 to 500.

20 per cent per mensem from salaries of Rs. 501 to 1,000.

25 per cent per mensem from salaries of over Rs. 1,000."

RAO BAHADUR G. K. CHITALE.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider and report after taking evidence as to how the financial aspect of the irrigation works in the Deccan can be improved, having regard to the fact that the present return on the amount of about Rs. 10 crores, which is sunk in their construction, is even less than one per cent and to suggest ways and means to improve the same.

Members of the Committee:—

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman,

Mr. V. N. Vartak, Retired Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department,

The Commissioner (Central Division).

Mr. B. S. Kamat,, Mr. J. Humphreys, Mr. G. Wiles, Shaikh Abdul Aziz and the mover of the resolution (Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale)."

DR. P. G. SOLANKI.

"This Council recommends to Government to give immediate effect to the following recommendations of the 'Starte Committee' appointed by the Council to inquire into the educational, economic and social conditions and disabilities of the depressed classes in the Bombay Presidency:—

(a) the appoint forthwith a Board of Advisers from among the depressed classes;

(b) to launch the smaller of the two schemes mentioned in the report; and

(c) to adopt in all the schools and colleges and in all the Government offices and in the various departments under Government and local bodies' control the schedule of the nomenclature of the depressed classes as published in the appendix to the report."

MR. A. N. SURVE.

"This Council recommends to Government to move the authorities concerned to select additional representatives from the non-Brahmans of this Presidency to represent their case at the Round Table Conference."

This Council recommends to Government not to renew this year the temporary liquor licence to the refreshment stall in the second enclosure of the Race Course at Poona."

"This Council recommends to Government to move the authorities concerned to give additional representation to Labour on the Round Table Conference".

"This Council recommends to Government to give liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue and not to use coercive processes for its collection, and to raise loans to meet the deficit that may arise in consequence of the adoption of this proposal."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of the latter to inquire into the practices employed by moneylenders in their dealings with agriculturists in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency."

KHAN BAHADUR M. A. KHUHRO

"This Council recommends to Government that the land revenue should now be reduced by 50 per cent all round in rabi as well as kharif, and that until the reduction is effected all the recoveries of the land revenue,

(Continued in colmn 4.)

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|---|---|---|
| Girl | 10 years | Conjunctivities cured in 3 days. |
| Woman | 45 " | " with sty cured in 6 " |
| Boy | 4 " | Conjunctivities cured in 4 days. |
| Boy | 10 " | " 3 " |
| Woman | 40 " | " Believed cured as patient did not attend any more. |

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1.45 p.m. Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Lalavati Munshi on Female Education (in Hindi).

7 p.m.—Bai Sonibai Mulgaonker's classical and light music.

B. P. C. C. BOYCOTT SUB-COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Boycott Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

RASHTRIYA KAMGAR SANGH. Mr. C. B. Johri, Secretary of the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh, writes to say that the Sangh is an independent Labour organisation unconnected with any political or other body.

"SHREE NAVADURGHA NITI PRAKASH MITRA MANDAL:—The above Mandal will perform the ceremony to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Bhuleshwar Shah Hargovind Anandji Desai Wadi. Members and the public are invited.

PUBLIC LECTURE:—Dr. S. V. Ketkar of Dyankosh will speak on "Hydrabad Marathi Sahitya Samelan and After" to-day (Monday) at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION—The managing committee of the above union, which was announced to be held on Sunday, the 26th instant, at Nagpur will be held in the Head Office of the Union at Parel, on the same date at 3 p.m. (S.T.). There is, however, no change in the agenda of the meeting.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE:—The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Bldg., 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

THE MUSLIM STUDENT'S UNION:—The Jt. Hon. General Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of the institution a conversational meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. in the Hall of the Anjuman-I-Islam High School at Bori Bunder when Rev. John Mckenzie, Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay will be the guest of the evening.

Light refreshments will be provided.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE:—Dewan Bahadur K. H. Dhruva, Lecturer in Gujarati, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver lecture I of his course of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Public Lectures on Gujarati Literature in the University Convocation Hall to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Verse Factors and Forms of Versification". Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

ANDHRA NILAYAM PAREL:—The Andhra Nilayam (Reading room and Library) at Parel which has been in a sad plight for the last six months is going to be revived shortly. An ex-Secretary of the Institution in a public appeal requests Andhra public, all former subscribers and sympathisers to contribute their mite.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA:—The annual general meeting of the above Library was held on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at old Patkar Blocks, Bandra, to adopt the report for the year, and to elect office-bearers for the year 1931-32, etc.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION:—The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

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## PICKETING IN CITY.

### Brief Survey Of 20 Days' Work.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 19.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following communique:—

"It is now exactly 20 days that the picketing of toddy and liquor shops has been going on in the City of Bombay, and looking to the ready and willing response that we have been getting in this vital National activity, we feel confident that in a few days' time we shall be able to cover the whole liquor trade of Bombay within the sphere of our picketing operations.

There are a few points on which we feel it is necessary to give instructions, both to the volunteers and to the public without whose sympathy we can do precious little.

The experience of the last 20 days has shown that our pickets have to encounter opposition from four directions. First is the opposition from the habitual drinkers, who would not give up their habit for anything in the world. The cure of these men is rather a matter of time and our volunteers must have enough patience in dealing with this class of people. We had expected that this time there would be no opposition from Government, but, unfortunately, complaints are coming to us where Government officials are indirectly encouraging the breaches of their own law. For instance, some the liquor shops are kept open till late hours in the night. This is not allowed by the law. However, a number of complaints have been received by us that Excise officials are going about the shops and encouraging dealers to keep their shops open after 9 p.m. It is to be hoped that the Excise Department will clear its position in this respect and remove the public resentment which has naturally been caused.

Generally, the attitude of the dealers towards the Congress pickets has been friendly, but instances are not lacking in which some of the dealers take to harassing Congress volunteers in all possible ways. The most objectionable methods are setting Mavalies on the pickets and assisting in bringing false charges against them. We once again appeal to the dealers that in the interests of all they should desist from such practices.

Another source of opposition is the persons calling themselves volunteers of Jamait-ul-Ulema, as pointed out by us yesterday.

Crowds are always a factor for disturbance in picketing. We, hereby request the public that they should not crowd round the picket, thereby giving the opportunity to mischief-mongers to do their job. We are more anxious than anybody else to see that our volunteers should be well disciplined and should behave in a manner that would do credit to the Congress. Any complaint regarding misconduct on the part of volunteers should be promptly reported to proper authorities for immediate investigation and redress."

### *POSTAL EMPLOYEES' MASS MEETING TO-DAY.*

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association, Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union and the Postmaster General's Office Association, Bombay, a mass meeting of all the Postal and R.M.S. employees in Bombay will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. to consider the retrenchment proposals of the Government.

Mr. V.G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. S.C. Joshi, Advocate, Mr. S. C. Sen Gupta, General Secretary of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, Delhi, Mr. A.K. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law and others will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

### SWADESHI MARKET.

#### Visit Vallabh Gally.

Smti. Lilavati Munshi writes:—Swadeshi Market is an institution for the people of Bombay. It is the duty of every citizen to make it a success. Citizens of Bombay! Do not forget to visit The New Vallabh Gally.

### *STATES' PEOPLE'S WEEK*

The General Secretaries, Indian States' People's Conference, write:—

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference there will be a meeting of the workers and representative of different States' people's organisations in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to decide the programme of and to make arrangements for the coming States' People's Week of August. We hope all workers in the States' People's cause will attend the meeting.

ST. JOHNS AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION:—The Secretary of the St. Johns Ambulance Association Dadar, writes:—

"The following students from the Dadar Centre passed the First Aid classes conducted by Dr. N. S. Kirker, and examined by Dr. Wadia:—

1 J. M. Busla, 2 D. D. Dalvi, 3 S. R. Sawant, 4 F. X. Menezes, 5 R. Byramji, 6 A. Walimohamed, 7 C. W. Ball, 8 A. Calmiano, 9 P. A. Dadrevalla, 10 M. Rangaiyan, 11 A. Dutton, 12 T. S. Dutton, 13 T. S. Rakshe, 14 W. S. Hardikar, 15 L. Mendes, 16 L. D. Souza, 17 R. Parakram, 18 L. K. Nabanosingh, 19 T. B. Dugje, 20 E. P. Maben, 21 S. I. S. Amir, 22 B. R. Venkoba Rao, 23 M. R. Britto, 24 M. Killen, 25 I. B. Khan, 26 A. J. Monteiro, 27 S. C. Wadia.

DR. T. M. KAJIJI RE-ELECTED FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY.

It is understood that Dr. T.M. Kajiji is re-elected a Fellow of the Senate by the Faculty of Law of the University of Bombay.

### VERAWAL INCIDENT.

#### News Creates Excitement In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 19.

The news of the murder of Gordhandas Sheth and Dr. Govindji and some other prominent Hindus at Veraval, as a result of what is presumed to be a recrudescence of the old communal trouble, was received in Rajkot and it has created some excitement. The victims of the tragedy had taken a prominent part in the Veraval Bava Murder Case defence.

### WAGES OF PROSTITUTION

One Jainabai, daughter of Bala, was arrested by the special branch, Nagpada, on 18th January, 1931, for keeping a brothel in the 7th Kamathipura Lane and was tried before Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court, Mazagaon, who on the 17th inst. was convicted and sentenced her to suffer three months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' R.I.

This is the first case since the introduction of the Amended Prostitution Act, in which rigorous imprisonment has been given.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—For the benefit of the Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and Kalbadevi Vanar Sena, the Gujrati Drama "Lagna Bandhan" will be staged to-day (Monday) at Ballwalla Theatre, at 9-30 p.m.

The comedian Sjt. Hiralal Girdharlal Shah, Calcuttawalla, will entertain the audience with comic chats. Sjt. K.M. Munshi will preside.

### OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Lady Hotson received the Rani Saheb of Phaltan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G.A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Beckett, Lt.-Colonel H.M. Cursetjee and Mr. J.R. Abercrombie dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

BYCULLA CONGRESS EXECUTIVE ANNUAL GENERAL GATHERING:—The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce the following:—

The annual general meeting of the Byculla (E) Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, 26th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound of Gaikwad Wada, Haines Road, Byculla. In case there is rain it will be held in the Hall of Bharat Seva Mandal in the same Wada. The agenda for the meeting will be: (i) Election of office-bearers and members of the Council for the current year and (ii) appointment of Auditors.

All membership books which are still out must be returned to the Bombay P.C.C. Office before the 23rd inst.

## POONA DAY BY DAY

### Picketing Starts In Budhwar Peth.

#### FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED AT MAHAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 18.

The boycott committee having sealed the stock of foreign cloth in Bonri Chawl and Kapadganj in Rawivarpeth, have now taken to picket shops of foreign cloth in Budhawarpeth, the most busy place in Poona City.

Yesterday, the first day in Budhawarpeth, the shop of Kashinath Govind was picketed. Within a short time Mr. Kashinath handed over the stock of foreign cloth after sealing down, so the picketers turned their activities to the shop of Mr. Govindrao Vinze. Also the shops of Jayram Bros. and Kalyanji Dayabhai were picketed. These two shop-keepers closed their shops at once. Thus the shop of Vinze was the only one shop picketed to-day. Mrs. Laxamibai Thuse, Messrs. Haroliker, Bhandare and others were seen picketing the shops. Mrs. Kamaladevi was also present.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED AT MAHAD.

Last year the dealers in foreign cloth had decided not to order the stock for one year. They carried out this agreement successfully. Now as the year is over, another attempt is made to stop the orders of foreign cloth. So the prominent workers of the place met the cloth merchants and requested them to sign the Congress pledge. It is gratifying to note that merchants are coming forward willingly to sign the pledge and handing over the stock of foreign cloth, if any with them.

POONA WOMEN COUNCIL.

Miss Shephard, the Secretary of All-India Vigilance Association addressed a crowded meeting of women held under the auspices of Poona Women Council on the 14th instant. Her subject for the day was "Women Police." Mrs. Mohamedali Dost Mohmed, the newly elected president of the Council for the current year presided.

In the beginning Miss Shephard gave a brief account of her work during the period of last two years in India and said that the Indian women at present were not inclined to do police work. The same was the case in England before the war, but during the war women worked as police in guarding ammunition. In her opinion the Hindu women would be more useful as patrols stationed at railway station and thus carry out the work of disuading children and others from committing offences. She also emphasised the need of female education, knowledge of hygiene and physical culture. She concluded by saying that the nation walked on the feet of children.

MR. SAIF AZAD'S CALL TO PARSIS

Mr. Shaif Azad, a distinguished Persian journalist and Editor of "Iran-e-Nau" addressed a crowded house yesterday evening at the Petel Hall. Sardar Navashirwan Dastur, the High Priest of the Parsis presided.

Mr. Azad had come to study the life of Parsis in India and thus of some service to Mother country.

Further he explained that the people outside Persia thought that Iran was rotting in the same old state, but he assured that progress made during last eight years was wonderful. In the Reza Shah regime complete religious freedom was given. They considered ourselves Irani first and last. At present the Military, Police were well established. Every effort was made to take up to farming. One who used to have rifle in his hand is having a plough instead. Military education was compulsory, new schools and colleges were opened. Students were sent to foreign countries for higher studies. Big roads were found in large cities, new towns were constructed. Aviation was most perfect. Even the poorest took advantage of it.

He then gave the message of Shah to all the Persian residing outside Persia. The message asked Parsis to visit their mother country once and see with their own eyes the progress Nau Iran has made. The Persian Government would give every facility to them.

### TROOPS FOR BURMA.

POONA, July 19.

The 2/5 Maharatta Light Infantry consisting of seven British ojcers, twelve Indian officers, one doctor and 504 men left Poona for Burma under the command of Lt. Col. Ford, in two 'specials', the first leaving at about half past twelve and the other about 6 in the evening. They are expected to reach Howrah, Calcutta, on 23rd morning.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Hon. Lady Jackson performed the launching ceremony of the steamer "England" at Messrs. Burn and Company's Works, Howrah.—A. P.

## "One More Chance To Government."

### ONLY 2 OUT OF 16 VILLAGE OFFICIALS RE-INSTATED.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, July 17.

Addressing a mass meeting at Trichinopoly on the 15th instant, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the most important thing considered at the Bombay Working Committee meeting was complaints from different parts of the country that the Government had not acted according to the Truce terms.

ONE MORE CHANCE TO GOVT.

Mahatma Gandhi before declaring that the truce might be called off wished to give one more chance to the Government and that was why he was seeing the Viceroy. The speaker compared the position of the Government to that of a patient who desired to quench his thirst and yet knew it was forbidden and would delay his cure.

"ONLY IDLERS WOULD GO TO ENGLAND."

Continuing, the speaker said that even after Mahatmaji left the shores of India, the leaders should continue their work with redoubled vigour, for, India was the power-house to supply the necessary energy to Gandhiji on his visit to England. That was one of the reasons why Gandhiji was reluctant to take trusted workers with him. Only those who would be idle would go with him.

Explaining the formula on communal electorates, he said he had no doubt the public approved of this. Concluding, he exhorted the audience to join the Congress in large numbers and thus strengthen the hands of Gandhiji.

MADRAS GOVT.'S ECONOMY.

In a circular to the heads of Departments, the Madras Government have laid stress on the need for immediate and strenuous efforts to curtail current expenditure and to avoid, as far as possible, commitments for the future.

As measures of economy, Government have directed that all heads of departments should take immediate steps (1) to remit all touring to the absolute minimum consistent with the effective discharge of departmental duties and ensure that such touring as is essential is conducted in the most economical lines, (2) to examine all allotments for contingencies and drastically cut down all expenditure on this account to the lowest minimum and (3) to ensure that no commitments under head of civil works are entered into unless they are quite unavoidable.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Considerable indignation is felt among Congressmen at the recent queer interpretation of the Excise Commissioner of Madras that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact does not countenance the picketing of abkari sales. In Nellore, Congressmen are busy organising a Corps for picketing toddy sales which commence on the 27th instant. The leaders have sent a telegram to Gandhiji requesting him to enlighten them on the point of issue.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS ON BLACK LIST.

A further representation has been made to Gondhiji to the effect that many village officials who resigned their jobs during the Satyagraha struggle have not been benefited by the Pact and are still on the black list of the authorities. Out of 16 village officials who gave up their jobs only 2 have been reinstated.

LADY CORPORATOR LEADS 80 VOLUNTEERS.

Eighty Congress volunteers headed by Mrs. Nannen Angelo, a lady Councillor of the Madras Corporation and other residents of Royapuram started yesterday from the Congress Office there and dividing themselves into batches commenced regular picketing of toddy and liquor shops in the area. Picketing was a complete success. The Police were present on the scene till 8 p.m. but nothing untoward happened.

Almost every day meetings are being held in several parts of the city to educate the people on the Congress programme of picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops and house to house propaganda has produced striking results in a short time.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRIBUTE.

Among those who recently visited the scene of picketing were Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and Bulusu Sambamurthi. They have approved of the picketing methods. Many prohibition workers including Anglo-Indians and missionaries are speaking highly of the Congress discipline and organisation.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, is stated to have asked the President and the Secretary of the City Congress Committee to see that the volunteers do not obstruct public traffic by blocking the roads. The volunteers are given strict instructions to stand in a line at considerable distances. Arrangements are also taking place to supply the Congress volunteers with a common uniform for purposes of identification.

## HINDU GYMKHANA AND M. C. C. MATCHES.

### Resolution Of June 15th (1930) Rescinded.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CARRY ON NEGOTIATIONS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, of the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana, sends us the following resolution passed by the General Meeting of the members:—

"This general meeting of the members of the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana rescinds the resolution dated 15th June, 1930, and appoints a Special Committee of Messrs. L.R. Tairsee, Thakorlal Hiralal Vakil, V.G. Mulgaonkar, Roychand D. Javeri and V.S. Dongre, Hon. Secretary to carry on negotiations in the realm of Sports, so that this Gymkhana can participate in the M.C.C. and the Quadrangular matches on terms consistent with the self-respect of the Hindu community. No arrangements are to be finally concluded till the same are accepted by the General Body.

"This meeting is strongly of opinion that the time has now arrived when Tournament cricket matches on communal basis shall be discontinued, and that the matches on non-communal basis be arranged."

## Educating Labour On Proper Lines.

### RESEARCH BUREAU INAUGURATED

#### *BOMBAY'S LONG-FELT WANT FULFILLED.*

The Labour Research Bureau was inaugurated on Sunday evening at a public meeting held at the People's Jinnah Hall. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Miss Maniben Kara. There was a large gathering present, including the leaders of local Trade Unions.

Mr. N.S. Chetty, Secretary of the Bureau, requesting Miss Kara to perform the inauguration ceremony, gave the aims and objects of the institution. Following, among others, are the important tasks that the Bureau has placed before itself:—

To gather statistical and other material regarding the conditions of the industrial workers; to place these materials, in simplified and systematized shape, before the public for creating sympathy for the workers; to investigate into the causes of industrial disputes, and find out the way to their elimination; to publish tracts and pamphlets on economic and social questions; to arrange public lectures and discussions on the conditions of the working class as well as on the ways and means for improving them; to organise study circles with the object of promoting a clear grasp and proper approach to the social problems confronting the modern world; to build up a library and organize a reading room with a view to make it easily accessible to the workers and to those interested in the Labour problems; and to assist the existing Trade Unions.

Miss Kara then inaugurated the Bureau and made a speech explaining the utility of the institution. It was absolutely essential, she said, that a city like Bombay should possess a bureau that would educate Labour on proper lines.

Messrs. V.H. Joshi, S.V. Lalit, Abdul Masid, Uttam Rao, Sardar Jamait Singh, G.L. Kandalkar, Lalji Pendse and Dr. Chitnis made short speeches on the ambitious plans which the Bureau had chalked out.

### QUOTAS 6,250 SPINNERS.

#### Khandesh's Gift Of 1¼ Crore Yards Yarn.

(From Our Correspondent).

JALGAON, July 15.

The East and West Khandesh Congress Committees have decided jointly to organise 6,250 spinners who will contribute 2,000 yards each and thus present Mahatmaji a crore and 14 yards of hand-spun yarn on his coming birth-day.

## APPOINT CONCILIATION BOARD!

### Joshi's Strong Plea

#### ATTENTION DRAWN TO WHITLEY REPORT

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., to Sir Joseph Bhore, Member in charge of Labour and Industries Department, in connection with the appointment of a Board of Conciliation about the dispute on the question of retrenchment on the Railways:—

"I again strongly urge you to grant All-India Railwaymen's Federation's application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of the dispute regarding retrenchment of 30,000 Railway employees. The dispute regarding justifiability of discharge of employees is unquestionably a trade dispute under the Trade Disputes Act. It is also the right of employees to challenge the justifiability of discharges on various grounds. Organised workers must stand by each other to prevent unjustifiable discharges. Limitation of the terms of disputes by Government is not thought of by the Trades Dispute Act. If terms of dispute are unjustifiable it is for the Conciliation Board to report about it. Secondly, I invite your attention to the report of the Labour Commission. On page 346 they say as follows:—

"In our view the weakest point of the Indian provision is that, while it restricts the powers in public utility services to coerce their employees, it gives in return no assurance that their grievances will receive a hearing. We have made elsewhere proposals to alter the position of the Railway Workers in this respect."

Thirdly, the Railway Board have placed themselves in the wrong by refusing to see the deputation of the Federation for 4 months and till retrenchment of 30,000 workers was completed. Railway Unions were not informed of the extent of retrenchment, though giving of previous information was agreed to by the Railway Board. I again invite your attention to page 345 of the Labour Commission Report where they say:—

"We hope, however, that, in the remaining period for which the present Act will be in operation Government will lose no opportunity of utilising their power to appoint a Board or Courts when they believe that this action will serve some useful purpose. There seems to be a tendency at present for Government to withhold their hand until a dispute has attained serious magnitude and constitutes a threat to the public peace. There may be a case for appointment of a Tribunal even if there is little danger of the disturbance and no claiment demand for action on the part of the public."

I hope, Government will appoint a Board of Conciliation to effect a settlement of the whole dispute including the justifiability of discharges."

## Chirner Case Appeals In High Court

### FUNDS REQUIRED.

The Secretary Chirner Defence and Relief Committee writes:—

"In view of the prosecution under Section 124-A, I.P.C., and his undertaking given to the Court when released on bail, Mr. Haribhau M. Joshi, one of the Secretaries of the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee, has sent in his resignation of the secretaryship. The Committee has appointed Sjt. T.N. Bedekar and Sjt. Ramdas Pertap as Secretaries in addition to Mr. S.C. Joshi. Arrangements are being made for filing the appeals in the High Court against the orders of conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Thana. The Committee solicits substantial contributions from the generous public. The contributions may be sent to the office of the Committee, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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## NOTICE TO AGENTS.

SALE AGENTS are required to render the sale account and remit the full amount so as to reach this office not later than the 25th July, 1931.

MANAGER.
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1931.


## R. T. C. PROSPECTS.

The Simla conversations seem to have reached a very critical stage, to judge from their length, the need for an emergent interview between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Viceroy, and for Gandhiji's stay at Simla till Thursday next, and from the utterly uncertain position after all the grave talks. More than one press representatives has struck a pessimistic note in reporting the latest interviews. Our Simla correspondent observes: "Conversations in Congress circles to-day (Saturday) indicate a note of pessimism regarding the satisfactory issue of the present discussion. Sharp differences of opinion as to non-observance of the Pact apparently exist on both the sides." On Friday the special representative of the "Hindustan Times" reported to the paper: "The situation is as serious to-day and fraught with as serious possibilities as it was at one time during the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations when the Government dropped the enquiry into police excesses." The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer," too wired to his paper on Friday: "I am profoundly pessimistic regarding the outcome and it can be gathered that Mr. Gandhi is uncompromising on what he holds to be official breaches of the Pact. . . . . And I feel it would be futile to assume that Mr. Gandhi will be going to London until he is abroad and the liner has actually sailed."

Surely this is not a situation one would have expected when Lord Irwin handed over charge to Lord Willingdon. It is easy enough to imagine what the hitch is in the negotiations, and it is about as easy to know why the hitch is there. It is about the many undoubted official breaches of the Delhi Pact. Our Simla correspondent thinks, not without reason, that the Congress demand for an Arbitration Board appears to have been brought forward again. But, he adds: "It is considered that Government will find it impossible to concede this. It is no known how the gulf will be bridged unless as an alternative to the Arbitration Board some other machinery is agreed upon. . . . . But Government, like all other parties are so keen that Gandhiji should go to London that some compromise, it is considered, must be evolved." Gandhiji's readiness at any time for a fair compromise with regard to non-essentials is too well-known to need reiteration. The Delhi Pact, with its sacrifice of the perfectly lawful right of the people to carry on the boycott of British goods, is a standing proof of that readiness. But with regard to a word of honour, such as the Pact is, he will tolerate no compromise. He will not break the least little clause in the Pact, nor will he acquiesce in others breaking it. He must be at least as anxious as anybody else in the world that the Round Table Conference should be a success, after all that has been done—and perhaps undone—in the name of that Conference. But he cannot bear to think of that Conference when poor people suffer in consequence of a breach of Pact to which he was party and when he has an ounce of energy to protest against the breach, to remedy it, and to prevent its repetition.

In a studiously platitudinous speech at Harrowgate during the week-end, Lord Irwin appealed to India and Britain to meet again at the Round Table Conference as "confederates in a great and noble undertaking, concerned only to work together in building a house where East and West will meet and which will withstand the winds and storms from any quarter." This is quite as eloquent as Lord Willingdon's recent speech yearning for permanent peace. But what avail speeches like these when petty officials are allowed to undermine the very foundation of the house that is to be built, the foundation that has been laid with so much labour and at such a huge cost? After the recent exposure by Gandhiji of the various official breaches of the Pact, it would be idle to deny the truth of these breaches. We have no doubt that Gandhiji has in his possession much more unpublished evidence of more breaches. If higher officials feel that the so-called breaches may be "bona-fide" errors at the worst, they should at least consent to set up boards of arbitration to settle disputes now and also during the absence of Gandhiji in London. If this most reasonable suggestion is not accepted by Government, we fear the prospects of amicable constitutional negotiations would be anything but cheerful. Indeed the Government will have to do a great deal more if Lord Irwin's wish about the R. T. Conference is to be fulfilled in its entirety.

## OPPORTUNE PROTEST

At a largely attended meeting of the Bombay Medical Union on Saturday last emphatic and opportune protest was made against the intention of the Government of Bombay to reduce the number of beds in Bombay's hospitals under State support and to restrict the patients' diet. The speeches made on the occasion by a number of members of the independent medical profession in this City vividly brought out two important factors in the situation. One was the very welcome expression on the part of the profession to be ready as ever to serve the public in the alleviation of suffering, true to the noble ideals of their high calling. "The value of our profession," the President of the meeting remarked, "does not depend on our earnings. It depends on our merit." And Dr. Deshmukh reminded his confreres, when one of them demurred to the suggestion that medical men could be had in Bombay "at Rs. 150 a month instead of at Rs. 400 a month," that he was confident "he could go even a step further." Dr. Deshmukh assured them—and the assurance met with the approval of the large number of doctors assembled at the Union's meeting—"I can supply doctors who could work free of charge and I can get really competent men to work like that." The second important factor in regard to the retrenchment policy of Government which was clearly evident at the meeting was the determination of the Bombay Medical Union to convince the public that retrenchment can be effected, but certainly not by closing beds and putting patients on starvation diet. The Union appointed a committee to investigate the subject and prepare a report within a fortnight.

This is the welcome spirit of serving the true interests of the public which animates the independent medical profession in Bombay. In what spirit are the advisers of Government approaching the problem? Srijut Nasserwanji Chocksey observed at the meeting that Government's problem was how to find two lakhs of rupees if the 130 beds proposed to be closed down are to be kept open. Dr. Deshmukh, in a contribution from him we published recently, has alreay indicated the lines of retrenchment in the present official expenditure on the hospitals. The "cuts" he proposes mainly refer to official appointments which the public has reason to regard as either superfluous or too highly-paid. Without impairing administrative efficiency Government can effect a saving of more than two lakhs and can spare Bombay the humiliation of finding that medical relief, which still remains notoriously small in this city, is to be curtailed because "vested interests" will not listen to any proposal for the curtailment of their emoluments. It is suicidal policy to economise in medical relief because, as Dr. Gagrat rightly emphasised at the meeting, speedy cure of patients ultimately ensures less expense to the hospitals, and helps the wage-earner to resume his duties earlier.

We ask the Government of Bombay a straight question:—"Whose interest do they have more at heart, that of the poor, helpless wage-earner, who has nowhere to go but to a State-supported hospital, when illness invades him or that of their highly-paid officers in the I.M.S. and subordinate services? And let us, without in the least wishing to introduce a racial question in a matter where relief to suffering humanity is concerned, make a passing reference to a point which was alluded to at the meeting. "How is it," Dr. Gagrat asked, "that the restriction in the number of beds was proposed for hospitals for Indian patients only, while the European hospital was left untouched?" The Government of Bombay must, in their own interest, take the public into confidence regarding their proposals for restriction of medical relief and they must do it soon, in view of the constructive criticism made of those proposals by eminent members of the independent medical profession in this city.

## "REASON"

We heartily welcome the appearance of "Reason," the quarterly organ of the Rationalist Association of India. Both the Association and its journal are much belated institutions in India. But now that they have come at last, they must bestir themselves a good deal and justify all the hopes they would naturally raise in the minds of Rationalists. The objects of the Association (Empire Automobile Building, Queen's Road, Bombay 4) are stated to be "to combat all religious and social beliefs and customs that cannot stand the test of Reason and to endeavour to create a scientific and tolerant mentality among the masses of this country." We need a wide network of such institutions all over the country and, what is more, they should be active in their propaganda. The first issue of "Reason" contains 40 pages of excellent thought-provoking matter, the principal contributors being Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. George Coelho, Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, Mr. M. H. Vakil, and Mr. G. K. Nariman. The journal needs to be a monthly to be of adequate propagandist value. That is quite possible if many of its readers try to enlist more subscribers for the magazine and members for the Association. The annual subscription for the magazine is Rs. 2 and that for the membership of the Association is Rs. 5. It is the duty of Rationalists in India to popularise both the Association and its journal. Most effectually, though slowly, will Rationalism banish communal strife from India and hasten the advent of the Religion of Humanity and Brotherhood.

## *Trifles*

"How would you compare the spirit that you noticed at Viceregal Lodge and at Mr. Emerson's and Sir James Crerar's residences?" asked a confrere of Gandhiji.

It was a silly question to ask. Even a child ought to know that comparison involves two separate identities.

• • • • •

"The Muslims believe that Government in their anxiety to mollify the vociferous Hindu community have lost their bearings and no wonder that the Stateship is drifting aimlessly in an unchartered ocean."

This is most disturbing news considering that, to say nothing of others, there is also at the helm such a storm-proof sailor as Sir Fazli Husain.

I am amazed, too, at the brazen audacity of an ocean that dares to carry about the Stateship without any licence.

• • • • •

"The Morning Post's" political correspondent declares that there is a steadily growing opinion among Conservatives that Lord Lloyd would be an admirable addition to the Party Delegation to the Round Table Conference."—"Statesman" cable.

A more admirable addition would be his Lordship's namesake, the famous Dredger. The unfortunate Round Table Conference has been deluged with at least 85 extra delegates.

And, besides, Lord Lloyd enjoys the full confidence of Lord Lloyd.

• • • • •

"There are still features of English public life that are unintelligible to the inhabitants of most civilised countries."

—"Anglo-India."

Self-introspection is good but, why broadcast, even with the best of intentions, the embarrassing results?

• • • • •

While misunderstandings persist between Germany and France, while differences are growing more grave between the Pope and Signor Mussolini, while that cunning knave, the "half-naked Fakir," is creating serious trouble between Muslim and Muslim, Hindu and Muslim, the depressed poor and the buttressed rich and the Government and the people, . . . . . .

I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to a world yearning for Peace and Goodwill that cordial relations between the Big Brother and the "Simla atmosphere" have almost been restored.

# THE WHITLEY COMMISSION—AND AFTER.

—:o:—

## NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

(By B. SHIVA RAO).

I gladly accept the invitation of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to record my impressions of the Report of the Whitley Commission. Eighteen months ago, at the stormy session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Nagpur, I pleaded for wholehearted support of the Commission and co-operation with it. I was ridiculed for the pathetic belief I seemed to entertain in the work of the Commission. I pointed out, in answer, that even if the Commission left nothing behind, but a survey of labour conditions in this country, I should feel justified in my attitude of support. One of the first realisations which come to every one in the field of labour is the hopelessness of securing from the workers alone, without the assistance of the Government and the employers, reliable data and statistics on which to base sound conclusions. There is a lack of precision in their statements, because of illiteracy, which renders generalisation very difficult, if not almost impossible.

**DIFFICULTY OF SECURING RELIABLE DATA.**

I remember, in 1926, making a charge of evasion of liability against an English employer in Madras in respect of workmen's compensation. He challenged me to substantiate it. Seventeen cases were submitted to him, in which I thought, on the information supplied by the workers, compensation had been withheld. I was convinced by the records of the employer that in a majority of the cases, no compensation was legally due, as the Act was not in force at the time of the occurrence of the accidents. It was not 'wilful' misrepresentation, but just ignorance, on the part of the workers. I have learnt from that incident that one cannot be too careful in coming to conclusions in the field of labour.

**FOREIGN INVESTIGATORS' LABOURS.**

Apart from this difficulty, the Trade Unions in India have neither the strength, nor the resources for embarking upon an enquiry. It is significant that for such documented reports as we possess, we are indebted to foreign delegations which have commanded both, and in addition, a certain amount of negative support from the Government. The British Trade Union Congress sent Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth in 1927, to make a detailed study of labour conditions in India. I know with what interest their report has been studied, not only in England, but in several parts of Europe. The International Textile Federation sent, similarly, a delegation headed by Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Tom Shaw to report on textile conditions in the East.

**INEVITABLE LIMITATIONS.**

And now, on top of these, comes the Whitley Report. One must not forget the inevitable limitations of a Royal Commission and particularly one constituted as this was, with more representatives of employers than of labour. If it had been a Labour Commission, in the strict sense of the term, without officials and employers associated with it, not only would the recommendations have been far more radical than they are, but there would have been appropriate emphasis on the scandalous neglect by the Government of the welfare of Labour. I miss, for instance, in the Report even a mild hint at the gross misuse of Section 144 to suppress industrial disputes, and the scarcely veiled alliance between the Police and the employers that prevails, at any rate, in the Madras Presidency. A veneer of respectability is, I presume, inevitable in a Royal Commission's Report, though one of the European members remarked to me, after a week's experience of this Presidency, "I am surprised you have not become a Communist." Nevertheless, with all these limitations, the Report will have a healthy reaction on public opinion in Britain and on the working classes generally throughout the world.

**THE POLITICAL ANGLE.**

I was frequently asked at public meetings in England whether self-government would mean any improvement in working class conditions in this country. Such a question should be impossible after a perusal of the Whitley Report, for a fair-minded critic must realise that they could not possibly be worse under a Swaraj government. This is putting it at the lowest. But I cannot imagine any party in power in India, whatever its political creed, neglecting education. And an educated population will never tolerate the ghastly conditions under which our industrial and plantation workers (with whom alone the Whitley Commission was concerned) live and work. From a political standpoint I attach the greatest value to the publication of the Report at the present moment, especially with the Labour Party in office. Miss Mayo's "Mother India" had undesirable reactions on even those who were inclined to favour India's advance to political freedom. The Whitley Commission should have a contrary effect. As the "Daily Herald" observed, no Englishman can read the terrible story without a sense of shame that these conditions not only exist under British rule, but have actually grown up with it. That, I am confident, will be the view which every honest Englishman will express on the Report.

**IMMEDIATE ACTION POSSIBLE.**

It is easy enough to point out, as indeed many have done, the gaps and deficiencies in the Report. There is no positive recommendation in favour of the immediate establishment of a minimum wage, State employment exchanges, sickness insurance schemes etc. Personally I do not mind these omissions—provided immediate action is taken on such recommendations as have been made. These fall, in the main, into three classes:—(a) Those which will cost financially little or nothing; (b) those which involve further enquiries in specific directions; (c) and, finally, those which will mean a certain amount of money. With regard to (a) and (b) it will be conceded, without hesitation or opposition from any quarter, that action must be immediate. Such 'interim' action within the next few weeks will convince the workers that the Government means business and will not play for time by appointing a special officer to consider the Report, and consult Local Governments and employers' organisations. Labour legislation in this country has an unfortunate history. The wheels were first set in motion in 1921, in the direction of Trade Union legislation, but not till 1928 was there an Act on the Statute Book. And even when that has happened. Local Governments (I speak from bitter experience of Madras) see to it that the framing of rules is delayed as long as possible, that they are so elaborate that none but a lawyer of great experience can satisfy the requirements. In Madras, I am convinced that the Government has no intention of ever taking action under the Trades Disputes Act for preventing or settling industrial disputes. It is, perhaps, futile to expect now a change in the spirit of administration, particularly where it touches the poor.

**GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.**

But the Government of India should assert itself to a greater extent than it usually does, in regard to Labour, that workers all over India feel 'at once' a change for the better as the result of the Whitley Commission's recommendations. Such 'interim' action, as I have suggested should be followed by prompt considerations of recommendations coming under (c); and legislation should be ready for introduction, at the latest, for the next Delhi session of the Central Legislature. There should be no difficulty on the part of the Government in following such a course, because the recommendations are not those of a purely Labour organisation, but of a Commission, which included representatives of the Government, the employers and Labour.

**A VITAL RECOMMENDATION.**

I cannot overlook at the present moment the consideration that within the next two or three years, India will have a Constitution under which political power will be in the hands of her people. For that reason, I am more interested in the political part of the recommendations than in any other. It is of great satisfaction to me that the Commission has seen the necessity for making Labour a Federal subject; a point which, I trust, will appeal to those members of the Federal Structure Committee who looked upon the claim that Mr. Joshi and I made at the last Round Table Conference with unfeigned disapproval. The adequate representation of Labour in all the Legislatures and local bodies is another recommendation of vital importance to the future well-

(Continued on page 3.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY*

**"Friends" Of Muslims.**

Mr. J. L. Garvin of the "Observer" has the deepest sympathy and love for "the vast mass of Islam", if only "in India." To make its position safe he, therefore, demands that "separate electorates for the great minority must be conceded for a fixed term of years." And in further demands that in Britain "let this be known in some unmistakable way, though not necessarily by immediate official pronouncement." Mr. Garvin, perhaps, does not know that so far as Separate Electorates are concerned British "sympathy" is very well known. Every thing, even an official pronouncement, has already been done. One of Lord Irwin's last acts as Viceroy was to bless Separate Electorates. The Round Table Conference is packed—we do not apologise for the word—with Muslims whose allegiance to Separate Electorates has stood the test even against the general weal of the Muslim community itself. And we have reasons to accuse officialdom of having deliberately denied representation to Nationalist Muslims only and solely because it would break the "solicarity" of the Muslim bloc in the matter of Separate Electorate.

**A Challenge.**

But we invite the attention of Musalmans to the deep significance of the fact that Mr. Garvin, or for that matter, any "friend" of Muslims, be he an Anglo-Indian, a Britisher or an exalted Viceroy, has literally nothing to say about the other controversial points in the communalist Muslim "Demand." They are more important; yet "friends" and champions are silent, for they dare not speak. If it is really intended to protect Muslims interests, we suggest that Britain should make an "unmistakable", though "not necessarily an official, pronouncement" as regards all the items in the Separatists' demand. We suggest to the so-called leaders of the Muslim community to compel a pronouncement "in some unmistakable way". Indeed, we challenge them to do so. But we are quite sure that this challenge will not be accepted, since it is bound to result in exposing the utter hypocrisy underlying both the sympathy of "friends," and the enthusiasm of the great majority of the Muslim communalists.

**Lord Inchcape's Insolence.**

Presiding at the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Lord Inchcape deplored that "some two or three years ago the Government ceased to function and pandered to a wretched and seditious 'fakir'." He went on to "feel certain that no matter which party was in power, the British Parliament would never give up India or agree to the most unfortunate suggestion of Dominion Status." This noble Lord is at liberty to indulge in mad insolence as do his compatriots, the Churchills and Beavermeres. But Lord Inchcape is the President of the P. and O. S. N. Co. The point is whether the self-respect of Indian Delegates to the R. T. C. must not compel them to keep away from boats owned by a man who evidently considers Indians to be on a lower plane than even his stewards. Indeed he regards us as the slaves of himself and his countrymen.

**Reforms In Miraj.**

The Chief of Miraj is understood to have issued orders declaring therein his desire that his people should assume more responsibility in the administration of the State and announcing that a Legislative Council will be established in his State at an early date to fulfil that desire. That desire is most laudable and we shall most cordially congratulate him if the proposed Legislative Council turns out to be a genuine Council representing the people and controlling the Executive and not a mere disguise for the Chief's autocracy and if the Chief Saheb installs himself as a popular constitutional monarch.

**Make Amends.**

It is also stated that the Chief Saheb deplores his people's inactivity in approaching him and representing their grievances and says that if they had approached him and seen whether he was doing his duty or not, necessary reforms would not have suffered delay. It is, indeed, commendable that a Prince should so handsomely acknowledge the people's right—indeed he calls it the people's duty—to examine every now and then whether the Government is doing its duty or not. But if it is a fact that the people of Miraj have not yet separately urged their constitutional needs and demands upon the Prince, they can now make amends for their past neglect and immediately submit to him their Petition of Rights.

# MR. CHAGLA SPEAKS TO STUDENTS.

—:o:—

## Fight Nefarious Attempt To Break Cultural Unity Between Hindus And Muslims.

### AN ANALOGY AND A POSER.

"Students and Politics" was the title of Mr. M. C. Chagla's inaugural address to the members of the Mahabir Jain Mahavidyalaya Students' Union delivered at the Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Chagla said that the present generation of India was destined to make a very valuable contribption to the life of the country. The past generation had been knocking at the door of freedom. The knocking was still going on out whether the door would be opened or not was only a matter for speculation. But there could be no two opinions about the question that there was a great future before the present generation of Indians—a future of public service. There were two reasons for it. Firstly the students and youngmen in India were possessed of an idealism which was unique in the world.

THE YOUTH.

The older men were naturally affected by extraneous things. They had desires for many things and their outlook on life was accordingly affected. In the case of a young man it was not so. He was idealistic and was prepared to sacrifice for his ideals. Indian youths had shown their capacity to sacrifice as was evident from what was seen during the last year. No body was more ready to suffer and sacrifice for his ideals than a young man. He never thought of the consequences. He was ever ready to respond to the call of patriotism and join the struggle for the freedom of his country. Another reason why the speaker felt the present day youth of India would play a great part in the future of his country was that he was completely free from communal feeling. That was a great thing. Whenever the speaker participated in the deliberations of older men generally at the end he returned a very sad and dejected man but it was not so when he met the youths. When he found them free from communal tinge he felt that it was a generation which will solve the problem which the older men had failed to solve. "We are trying at present to bring about a settlement. We do not know what will be the result of it. But I have not the least doubt in my mind that when the mantle of citizenship falls upon you the young men of to-day you will tackle the problem in a proper way. You will not bungle it. Because you are free from predilections. The solution at which you arrive will be surely acceptable to the whole country." He added.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Mr. Chagla then proceeded to examine what should be the part of students in politics. He said it was often suggested that politics was not a game for young men. It was not meant for everybody. He did not agree with that point of view. He held that it might be perfectly competent for a young man in England to say that he would not interest himself in politics. Because in England politics meant the play and interplay of parties and policies. There a young man could be perfectly at liberty to say that he would turn his back to it and interest himself in any of the Arts or Sciences or any other occupation. "But in India it is rank treason for a young Indian to say that he will have nothing to do with politics. Our conditions are quite different to those prevailing in England. Here we are in the midst of a struggle for the emancipation of our country. It is the duty of every one of us to participate in it. Unless every son and daughter of India takes part in this struggle India will not be able to attain her object."

But although he wanted young men to interest themselves in politics, Mr. Chagla was opposed to the idea of calling upon young men to give up their studies and to join the active struggle for freedom. His reasons for holding that view were that he believed that every one must bring his best to the service of the country and in order to be able to do that one must equip himself fully for it. That required preparation and training and student like was just the time when young men could get that training and get ready for the future.

"MUSHROOM LEADERS."

Referring to the last struggle Mr. Chagla said that with all deference to those who participated in it he wanted to point out that it brought forward many mushroom leaders. He appreciated the spirit of sacrifice in them and admitted that every one must bow his head and pay homage to those who sacrificed their all for the cause of freedom but he wanted at some time to remind his hearers that capacity to sacrifice and to lead were two different things. Politics was after all the Science and Art of Government. It was required serious thought and study. He felt that the older generation of Indian politiciands was careful at least in taking new recruits. But at present it had become more a job for platform orators than for those who gave serious thought to the subject.

LEAVING STUDIES.

Referring to those who call upon students to give up their studies and ask them to actively participate in the struggle the speaker again repeated that he disagreed with them. He was proud to find that Indian youths were patriotic. They were prepared for sacrifices. But he wanted them to pause and think what would be the best course in the interests of the country itself which they held dear. He did not want them to be unpatriotic. What he wanted was that instead of plunging themselves in the struggle at the premature age they should have a little patience and by devoting to the studies equip themselves in a better manner so that when they stepped out as fullfleged citizens they would be in a far better position to acquit themselves of the responsibilities that would fall upon them. Another reason why he did not like this premature entry of young men into active political life was that he knew of cases in which young men after having ruined their careers had grown cynical about the future of their country and in his opinion it was a very dangerous frame of mind that they should allow to be developed among young men.

The speaker further replied to the arguments of those who advised students to plunge headlong in politics. They asked of what use was the present education which Indian students received. Mr. Chagla agreed that the present education was not only inadequate but it was positively poisonous. But whatever the defects it did help a man to face the responsibilities of citizenship in a better manner. Besides text books were not the only source of education. There were many other things which they could learn while at school. No doubt there were difficulties in their way but they had to face them and overcome them.

THIS FIGHT AND THAT!

The second argument which was supposed to be conclusive was the question what did students in England and other European countries do during the Great War? And if they left their studies and went to the battle field why should not the Indian students do the same? The answer was that the analogy was not perfect, England was then engaged in a life and death struggle. If Germany had won the War England would have been reduced to a position of a province of the German Empire. Englishmen were then literally fighting for their hearths and home it was a grim battle and a fight to the finish. It was not the same case with India. They were still in a state of negotiations with Britain. At present they were in days of Truce. And even if the struggle was started again there was no guarantee that it would not again be suspended. In such circumstances it was not fair to call upon young men to sacrifice their all for the cause. If they gave up the idea of ever negotiating with Britain and decided to carry on a fight to the finish he could understand young men being asked to sacrifice their all for it.

It would be naturally asked then if young men had no place in politics and in the fight for their country's freedom. The answer of the speaker to that question was an emphatic "No," because he believed that there were various modes of activities which young men could join. And he wanted to place before them a few of such activities in which students could interest themstlves without involving much sacrifice on their part.

SACRED DUTY.

The first and foremost of them was the cause of communal peace. Every young man by his very nature was non-communalist. But the matter should not end there. They must actively promote the cause of communal unity. "It is the sacred duty of every young man that he should do his best to promote that unity. And there were hundred and one ways of doing it. As students you get many opportunities to form friendships with youths of other communities. The more the chances of forming such friendships the better would it be for the cause of communal peace. And you should not miss any of them. You must also remember that there is a fundamental cultural unity among the Hindus and Muslims of this country and whatever the efforts to create dissensions among them nothing can shatter or break that unity. It is obvious to any one who might have given the least thought to it."

"NEFARIOUS ATTEMPTS."

Giving a concrete example Mr. Chagla said that in Bombay Presidency altnough people in the different provinces professed different religions they spoke the same language and there were numerous other things common to all. "But recently nefarious attempts are being made to break that cultural unity. For instance there was a movement in Poona to drive away all words of Arabic and Persian origin from the Marathi language. Similarly some people in the North were talking of making Urdu a language which would contain only Arabic and Persian words. These foolish attempts are the product of the communal mentality. The object behind them was not only to divide Hindus and Muslims on political grounds but to drive between them a wedge and to break their cultural unity so that they may never again come together. It is for you to fight this mentality and to maintain the lifelong cultural unity between the two communities. You can do it by trying to understand each other fully. It must be the duty of a Hindu to try to understand why a Muslim thinks about certain problem in a particular way, and what are his feelings. Similarly it must be the duty of a Muslim to try to understand why a Hindu thinks on certain lines, and what are his feelings. And to understand all was to forgive all. You must do it and carry the message to your fellow country men that we Hindus and Muslims can live together as brothers as we had been doing before Britain did us the honour of coming to our help and assuming the Trusteeship."

SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

Among other things that the speaker wanted the students to do was to develop a frame of mind which would recent tyranny of every nature whether it was from the Government, or a Principal, or a Professor. They must resent it and fight it. Then they must learn to hate slavery, and to be passionately desirous of freedom. Freedom not only for their country but freedom in other respects as well. And once they developed that frame of mind it would be of tremendous use to them in their future life.

They could also devote their attention to physical culture. Although the speaker disagreed with Dr. Munje in many respects he fully agreed with him in his demand for military training for the youth of the country, because unless the young men were fit to protest their hearths and homes and their country from foreign invasion Dominion Status or Independence would be of no use. Then they could also do much work in connection with the removal of untouchability ,emancipation of women and support to indigeneous industries. He wanted them to do it.

Concluding he said that he did not want the students to be unpatriotic, or not to interest themselves in politics. Patriotism and service of one's country were the noble motives and he wanted them to develop these to their fullest extent. All that he asked them was to have a little patience so that they may equip themselves in a better manner for the work they had to do in future.

A vote of thanks to the speaker by the Secretary of the Union brought the meeting to a close.

# Damages From Pachapur Villagers.

## "NO SUSPENSION," SAYS GOVERNMENT.

### *CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPLY: "PEACEFUL PICKETING!"*

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, July 17.

In connection with the urgent letter, dated 13th inst. sent by Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee to the Collector of Belgaum requesting the postponement (pending Government decision) of the proposed sales of the property belonging to the villagers of Pachapur and attached for the purpose of recovering damages imposed on them, under Section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act, for cutting toddy trees in the Civil Disobedience Movement, a reply has been received from the District authorities to the effect that "the President District Congress Committee Belgaum, is informed that the Collector cannot order suspension of the sale, as Government from which a communication has been received has not ordered suspension."

PICKETING FOR REPLY.

The Belgaum District Congress Committee has, it is learnt, advised the starting of peaceful picketing in order to dissuade people from purchasing the attached property belonging to Pachapur villagers.

# "STAGNATION OF ADEN."

## Memo On Its Civil Administration.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A memorandum on the Civil Administration of Aden has been published in which it is pointed out that:

(1) The Aden Settlement to which Indian interests are confined, remains part of British India, included in the Bombay Presidency,

(2) the affairs of the Protectorate, in which India is not concerned, are dealt with by the Resident, who is also chief executive officer of the Settlement and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, under orders from the Colonial Office in London,

(3) administrative and strategic control of the military and air forces in Aden is under the War Office in London.

The Resident is consequently under three authorities, viz:—

(1) The Government of Bombay, (2) the Government of India and (3) His Majesty's Government in London,

an arrangement which makes smooth and efficient working very difficult.

The memorandum gives details of the administration and its cost, which shows that the Civil expenditure is borne partly by the Government of Bombay and partly by the Government of India. The Central expenditure shows an average deficit for the past three years of just under 3 lakhs and Provincial expenditure, for the same period, a small surplus but the propriety of debiting to the Central Government items of expenditure which are really Provincial in nature is under consideration and the adjustments which may become necessary will convert the small precarious Provincial surplus to a substantial deficit varying from two to three lakhs or more.

HIGH STANDARD NECESSARY.

The memorandum concludes by stating that "the strategic and political importance of Aden renders it obligatory from an imperial point of view that a high standard of civil administration should be maintained there. It is necessary to spend on the Police, in view of the isolation of Aden from the rest of India, and its peculiar geographical position, considerably more than would have been required had Aden been on the mainland of India. A contribution towards this expenditure has, no doubt, been secured from His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, but the administration of the force involves unnecessary correspondence, as the Resident has often to obtain the sanction of three different authorities. Proposals for aid from Central Revenues are constantly put forward and although the Government of India are convinced in some of these cases that there is justification for regarding a portion at least of the expenditure as of Central rather than Provincial concern, difficulties arise under the present constitutional arrangements as the Government of India cannot incur expenditure on Provincial subjects.

Experience has shown that the overlapping of responsibilities and functions under the present system can only lead to delay and has resulted in what one authority called "the stagnation of Aden." It is unfair to expect the Government of Bombay, whose interest in Aden arises largely out of historical association, to spend their Provincial revenues for the improvement of a distant out-post and raising its administration to a standard befitting a nodal point of the Empire. The present small surplus which the Government of Bombay secures from Aden is doubtful, and is likely to be converted into a substantial deficit as a result of the investigation into the classification of some of the items of expenditure now charged to Central Revenues. With the growing demands of Aden, Aden is, therefore, bound to become an increasing burden on Provincial revenues."

## Retrenchment In Bihar And Orisa.

RANCHI, July 19.

It is understood that all Government Departments have submitted notes embodying their suggestions on possible means of retrenchment. It is reported that no cut is at present proposed in salaries and permanent establishments. Retrenchment in officers' travelling allowances, it is believed, may amount to about five lakhs of rupees. Other measures of economy including the abolition of temporary posts may bring in a saviny of about ten lakhs. It is likely that the total retrenchment in the Province will come up to between ten and fifteen lakhs of rupees.—A.P.

# RETRENCHMENT IN RAILWAYS.

## M.S.M. Railway Workers Resort To Satyagraha.

MADRAS, July 18.

Workers engaged in the M.S.M. Railway workshop at Arakonam resorted to Satyagraha yesterday as a protest against proposal to discharge 22 workers under retrenchment scheme. Workshops were closed on account of short-time working, but normal working is expected to be resumed on Monday.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, Railway Union, and other representatives of the Union, met the Agent to-day and had a prolonged talk regarding the situation, particularly with reference to retrenchment.—A. P.

## BOMBAY-ALLAHABAD EXPRESS DERAILED.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Jubbulpore, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date the 18th:

Three bogies of the 27 Down Bombay-Allahabad Express were derailed at 22 o'clock while leaving Gurra station on the Katni-Jubbulpore section. One passenger was slightly injured. Transhipment is necessary. The duration of the block is about twentyfour hours. The cause of derailment is unknown.—A. P.

## Ghat Section Of S. I. Railway.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tenmalai, South Indian Railway wires under date 19th instant with reference to the accident between Tenmalai and Edaman that occurred recently, that through running is likely to be resumed by eighteen hours on Sunday, the 19th.—A. P.

## PUDUKOTTAH DISTURBANCES

### Resumption Of Normal Business

PUDUKOTTAH, July 18.

Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard, Agent to Governor-General, Madras States, accompanied by Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya, President, Council of Administration, visited bazaar street this morning and heard the representations of merchants who urged inter alia that assurance should be given that the proposed enhancement of property tax would be dropped and no action would be taken against anybody for the happenings on 15th July. Mr. Pritchard promised to consider both the points. The merchants were then persuaded to open their shops.

Public offices and the President's House are still guarded by the Punjab Regiment. Though some important sections of Government offices have been opened courts are not sitting and schools remain closed. A few of the convicts who escaped on 15th July have been rearrested.—A. P.

## CHITTAGONG SHOOTING OUTRAGE

### Motor Driver Shot Dead

CHITTAGONG, July 18.

Sridham, motor driver aged 25, was shot at last night. He was removed to General Hospital where he died early this morning. It is reported that the deceased was driving a motor bus carrying flying squads and when entering a teashop near Enath bazar he was struck with a bullet. Details are lacking.

## Police Officers Injured In Encounter With Absconder.

LAHORE, July 19.

Accounts have been received here of an exchange of shots between a police party and some absconders near Village Chak number 94 in Lyallpur District. It is stated that the police party, detected some absconders hiding in fields but all the latter took to their heels except one who was shot in the leg. He returned fire with a volley of revolver shots, wounding some police officials and a pony. The animal threw down its rider and ran towards the absconder, who rode away on it. The wounded police officials have been admitted to Lyallpur Hospital.—A.P.

## TERRIBLE LORRY-TONGA COLLISION

### 2 Killed: 17 Seriously Injured.

LAHORE, July 19.

Shahdara Road was the scene of a ghastly motor accident yesterday. A lorry full of passengers while running at high speed collided with a tonga which turned over. The inmates of the tonga, however, escaped with minor injuries. The lorry continued to run at high speed, ran over a dog, killing it, and struck against a tree with terrific force. The vehicle was reduced to matchwood. Two passengers, one woman and a Sikh adult male were killed and 17 others seriously injured, including the driver.—A.P.

# PRESENT SOCIETY A "ROTTEN" ONE.

## HUTCHINSON DESCRIBES ANTECEDENTS IN COURT.

MEERUT, July 16.

In the Meerut conspiracy case, Mr. Bradley having finished his statement yesterday the Judge called upon Mr. Hutchinson to make his statement.

Mr. Hutchinson began by saying that he came of a family of Revolutionary socialists, his father Richard Hutchinson being a prominent member of the socialist Labour Party.

The activities of my mother Mr. Hutchinson said, "are well known to the prosecution the Government who have been considerably embarassed and exposed by her. She is a prominent member of the C. P. of Great Britain. Thus from my early age I was taught to hate those who exploit and oppress the world's toiling masses."

Mr. Hutchinson then referred to the activities of his father and mother in the no-conscription fellowship movement of 1916 when conscription was thrust on the English people during the Great War.

He also narrated his own experiences in a private school in connection with war propaganda. "The headmaster of his school" he said "was a 'patriotic' brute. He insisted that his pupils should 'do their bit' and strike a blow against the God forsaken huns, We were told to do our bit by getting money from our parents to buy war certificates and by joining his cadet corps. To his horror and pious indignation I refused either to buy war certificates or to enlist in his cadet corps. Accordingly I was declared a pro-hun and the head master conspired to make my life miserable. (The class-character of even private schools under bourgeois rule thus became quite apparent to me.)"

"CLASS-JUSTICE."

"After leaving school" continued Mr. Hutchinson "I went to Switzerland where I studied at the university of Nevchatel and later for a short time at Geneva where I first obtained a good example of class-justice when murderer of Com. VOROVSKY the society envoy to the international conference was honourably acquitted by the Swiss Government. Returning from Switzerland I pursued my studies for a short time at Edinburgh, was for a time, School Master, finally adopted journalism as a profession and went to Germany."

"I had been for some time a keen student of economics and politics and soon convinced myself of the fundamental correctness of Marxism and the historical necessity of Communism. I became a convinced Communist though my travels abroad prevented me from joining the C. P. of Gread strike in which I played a small part on behalf of the strikers and I then had active experience of the potential mighty revolutionary force of the millions of Britains' exploited workers."

CLYNES AND THOMAS.—"IMPERIALIST LACKEYS."

Under the right kind of leadership the workers would have won a great proletarian victory over the stronghold of capitalism and Imperialism. But unfortunately they were led by traitors renegades and Imperialist lackeys of the type of Clynes, J. H. Thomas, and the other Official labour leaders."

"ROTTEN SOCIETY."

"They betrayed the British workers into a big defeat. While I was in Germany I had the opportunity to witness the appalling conditions of the German workers, who had not only to provide profits for their own capitalists, but also have to pay the colossal war indemnities."

"My studies together with my personal experiences, therefore convinced me that the ptesent system of society based on brutal and unscrubulous exploitation and robbery of the majority, was a rotten society which had to be ruthlessly destroyed in favour of an organised classless society."

INTEREST IN INDIA.

In Berlin I came into contact with the head office of the League against Imperialism. I did not as the prosecution allege, do any work for the League, nor was I a member of it. I was only a sympathetic observer. At the League, I met several friends from colonial countries, especially from India. From the talks I had with the Indians I met, I became anxious to know more about India and began to study conditions in that country. Finally on the 1st September 1928 I left Europe for India to see for myself how Imperialism feeds on its prey."

"I arrived in India after the termination of the famous general strike of the Bombay Textile workers in 1928. I was interested to hear of that heroic fight put up by the workers of Bombay against incredibly bad living conditions. I wished to know more about it. With this object in view I visited, one morning a meeting of the Mill strike enquiry committee presided Majesty of his Sovereignty". It was at this meeting that I made the acquaintance of Bradley."

'OPINIONS NO CONSPIRACY'.

"The prosecution in order to prove my connections with Bradley have put into exhibit, two of my visiting cards. To establish connection between two individuals does not constitute a conspiracy for illegal purpose between them. That we had the same political opinions is no proof conspiracy to do an illegal act."

"IN INDIA—NO FREEDOM".

"After this, I started a study circle composed of a few students, to study social, economic and political questions. Much has been made by the prosecution and by the committing magistrate of this study circle and this is their main evidence to justify a case against me for "Conspiracy to deprive His Majesty of his Sovereignity". It had not taken long for me to know that in India, there was no freedom of thought, press and speech."

Consequently opinions not of an extraordinary character expressed by me in casual conversation with students and youths, aroused their interest, and because they wished to know more of political and economic development outside India. I suggested that we should meet regularly and study these questions. This led to the formation of a study circle."

"ULTRA-CZARIST REPRESSION".

"The fact that the main evidence adduced by the Prosecution to support a charge under section 121—A against me, is that of joining a study circle in order to study social, economic and political question" is in itself a striking commentary on the ultra-Czarist repression of free political thought carried on by the British Government of India, as well as being an example of its unparalleled unscrupulousness in framing charges against people whose political opinions cause some inconvenience. I have not the slightest doubt that even if the study circle had been for the purpose of studying Archaeology or Astronomy or the life and customs of the early Moghul Emperors, the fact that the Government were afraid of my political opinions would have caused the prosecution with their usual ingenuity, to point out the extremely seditious and conspiratorial character of such studies."

Mr. Hutchinson had not concluded his statement when the court rose for the day.

## Dacoities In Burma

RANGOON, July 18.

Nine dacoities in one day, of which five were committed by rebels, are reported from Henzada, where, in one case, rebels killed one villager. In another case Karen irregulars aided by the police, shot at dacoits, killing one and wounding others, who, however, escaped. In Insein rebels burnt two Burman houses in Pagaung area and in Pegu rebels burnt one P. W. D. bungalow on the sixteenth July and also committed a dacoity in Daikurea. Seven persons surrendered in Prome yesterday. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Sawbwa of Hsipaw State for information leading to the arrest of the Phongyi alleged to be the rebel leader responsible for the rising in the Shan States.—A. P.

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# TALE OF WOE FROM KARNATAK

:o:

## Attachments And Auction Sales In Villages

## SCANDAL OF THE TACCAVI LOAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 18.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee touring in Sirsi and Siddapur for the last four days sums up the situation thus:

Since June 11 sixty Japtles and two auctions have taken place in the Sirsi Taluka. In 46 cases the attached property was released on payment of the second instalment. Twelve such cases are still pending. There are also notices of forfeiture and auction of forfeited land in one case. The revenue still due is Rs. 627 of the first and Rs. 10,475 of the second instalment including the suspended amount of Rs. 8,000 In seventy villages of Sirsi there is coercion.

In Siddapur it is more severe. Out of eighty attachments only thirty were able to pay and take back the property. There was one auction sale. Fortynine cases are still pending. 375 notices of forfeiture have been issued; 175 have been withdrawn after paymen. 200 notices of forfeiture are still pending. The amount due in the first instalment is Rs. 800 and in the second instalment Rs. 20,000 including the amount suspended namely Rs. 12,500. In 115 villages, "taccavi" loan has been advanced to the tune of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 9,000 in Sirsi and Siddapur respectively.

As the 25th July the last date for closing accounts is approaching, risk attachments and auction of attached property and forfeited lands are expected even in the villages where suspension has been granted. Officers are going about, some times advising, some times threatening the people to take "taccavi" loan and pay. In Siddapur, though suspension is announced for 115 villages, twenty-eight villages have practically no garden lands for which only the second instalment is due. Villages picked up for suspension are actually those recommended for reduction of annual garden land revenue in the Resettlement Report by Mr. Collins. Throughout the two talukas no other villages or individuals are found by the Collector worthy of relief. The talukas are expected to be made to absorb more "taccavi" and yield more revenue. To quote one instance Ganesh Sheshagiriappa of Itgi in Siddapur Taluka got eight annas cash and revenue receipt for Rs. 24-8-0 which was due from him, out of the Rs. 25 he got as "taccavi". The total number of families needing relief is four hundred or 2,000 persons."

# BENGAL HINDU CONFERENCE

## Opposition To Separate Electorates

BURDWAN, July 18.

Presiding over the sixth session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference this afternoon Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy, M.L.C. of Kasimbazar said that in these difficult days those who were stirring up communal poison were objects of national shame and it was the duty of every educated Hindu and Mussalman to see that mischief mongers who exploited the ignorance of the helpless masses merely for the sake of it found no place in society. The present communal trouble, he believed, was merely a passing phase. He added: Hinduism has manifested itself in the birth of a new nationalism and when Islam will realise itself in the New consciousness of nationalism which is already in the making we shall again witness a reunion of the two great communities and that day is not very far.

ELECTORATE PROBLEM.

Referring to electorate problem the Maharaja said that demand for separate electorate and reservation of seats in legislatures clearly went counter to Indian Nationalism and that such claims, if supported, would not only witness reverse for Indian nationalism but would permanently prove deathknell to united self-governing British Empire. India belonged neither to Hindus nor to Mussalmans. It belonged to Indians alone. Realisation of this noble ideal of nationalism alone could see an end of all talks of communal problem. The future constitution of India if and when it was formulated with an eye to the good of the country, must be based upon the fundamental principle of nationalism and not communalism. The political future of the two communities was inalienably mixed up and any of them who would carry on opposition to the other in a pursuit of the unattainable would do great harm not only to its own members but to the whole nation. Concluding the Maharaja invited Muslims to contribute to the political movement in India along with Hindus and to respect and develop each others religion, culture, and social traditions. But let us not insist on nonessentials which may cause just grievance to each other and in so doing let us erect mansion of Hindu-Muslim unity which will remain as standing testimony to our love and toleration for all times to come.—A. P.

# B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of June last the Society employed in all 41 Agents, of these, 2 were on sick leave, 1 was absent, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 33 Agents employe dfor outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 1,228 cases during the month.

In 1,035 cases accused were fined more or less. In 9 cases fine was inflicted and imprisonment in default was given. In 63 cases the animals were sent to Hospital by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and the accused were fined. In 10 cases the accused were acquitted, and in cases the accused were warned and discharged.

183 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

# SAFEGUARDS IN INTEREST OF INDIA

## Tory M. P. On Premier's Evasions

Sir A. Knox, Conservative, M. P. writes in the "Morning Post":—

It is a matter of serious misgiving whether any safeguards in India will be worth the paper they are written on if "responsibility at the centre" is conceded. Meanwhile, at the resumption of the Round Table Conference, are we not to insist on any safeguards unless they are judged by the Indian political class to be "in the interests of India"?

It is conceivable that Mr. Gandhi and his friends might say that, as the millions of British capital poured out in India were used for the exploitation of the Indians, it is in India's interest to repudiate them or that equal opportunity for all traders is not in the interest of the Indian "nation."

It is natural that the few people who do not believe in giving away in an afternoon's Conference the results of the achievements of generations of our greatest administrators and soldiers should strive for a little precision, mindful of the Prime Minister's passion for the "equivocal phrase."

The expression "safeguards in the interests of India" first appeared in paragraph 2 of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. It was repeated in the reply of the Prime Minister to a letter from the Conservative leader recently published. On June 15 Sir William Davison tried to get a precise reply from the Prime Minister:

"Sir W. Davison—Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister himself limited the safeguards to safeguards in the interests of India, and is it not very desirable that before these delegates come over to this country it should be made quite clear to them that certain safe-guards are indispensable not only in the interests of India, but in the interests of Great Britain?

"The Prime Minister—I am obliged to the hon. Member for drawing the attention of everybody concerned to what might be construed into a discrepancy, but which, so far as I am concerned, is no discrepancy at all. (Hansard.)"

On June 22 I asked the Prime Minister whether, when he spoke of safe-guards in the interests of India in his recently published correspondence, he meant also to include safe-guards in the interests of Great Britain. He referred me to the reply given to Sir W. Davison. I then asked that, since that answer was so vague, if he could answer the question on the Paper "Yes" or "No." He replied that the answer he gave previously was perfectly clear.

Does not the Pirme Minister's reluctance to give a straight answer to a simple question point to a lack of determination to fight for any safe-guard in the interests of Great Britain unless able to prove to Mr. Gandhi and his associates that such safe-guards are in the interests of India as well?

# BROKER MURDER CASE

## Mrs. Jagtap In Witness Box

### MEDICAL OFFICER ON POSTMORTEM EVIDENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 18.

The hearing of the case against Madhavrao Jagtap, who stands charged with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a sharebroker, was resumed to-day at about 12-30 p.m. before Mr. W. N. Baktyar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, at Thana when two more witnesses were examined by the prosecution. First witness was Dr. K. V. Chipkar, Medical Officer, Bandra.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

He deposed that he held a post-mortem examination over a dead body on the 30th of May. It was sent to him by Sub-Inspector of Police, Borivili. He held the post-mortem examination from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. The body was of an adult male human being. Clothes and other articles found on the body have been noted down by him and the said articles were returned by the witness to Sub-Inspector, Borivili. The body was without its head and it was almost a skeleton. Some other parts of the body such as the left foot from the ankle, index fingers of the left hand, toes of the right foot, etc., were missing. No injuries were found on the body. The missing parts of the body might have been separated by some birds dragging the said parts. No injuries could be detected on the bones. There were no fractures. The length of the body without the head was 52 inches. The whole body with the head may be 56 inches. He could not say about the cause of death. The bones of the skull can be broken or separated from Sutures if those parts come into contact with hard and blunt substance.

DEFENCE REQUEST.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari, defence pleader requested the Court to make a note that the cross-examination of the witness be deferred till the case is heard again before the Sessions Court. He further urged that this request be granted on two grounds, namely, that the witness stops at Bandra and he can very easily attend Thana Court and secondly that the evidence of the witness will be material for the Judge and the Jury to consider.

Mr. N. B. Yeraodekar, the Police Prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that there are circulars to the effect that medical officers should be cross-examined and relieved as far as possible in the lower Court. The Magistrate remarked that circulars are not laws and granted the request.

POULTRY FARM BUSINESS.

Next witness examined was Mrs. Alice, wife of Mr. Madhavrao Jagpat, the accused. She described herself as being 25 years of age, a Protestant Christian, residing at present at Walkeshwar, Bombay. She appeared in Court dressed in a saree in Indian style. She deposed that she was married to Madhavrao Jagtap about 5 years ago. It was an Arya Samaj marriage. Since her marriage witness was staying with accused at different places, namely, Bombay and Borivili. Witness went to reside at Walkeshwar from this month (July) only. In May last she was stopping with Jagtap at Borivili. She was stopping in her husband's bungalow a Borivili for about a a year. Abdul Latif was a tenant in the Bungalow and he was staying on the ground-floor with his family. He had his wife and some relative of his by name Zubeda staying with him. He was staying there for about two months. Nazar Dharamsi had introduced Latif to witness and her husband. Witness knew Nazar for about 1 1/2 to 2 years. Witness had business dealings concerning a poultry farm at Kandivli managed by Dharamsi who had asked her to take it over in order to screen it from his creditors and she had taken it over from him in the month of January, 1931. Witness had nominally given a cheque to Nazar for Rs. 482 and had subsequently received the monies back from him. An account was opened in the Bank in the name of Bombay Suburban Farm. Witness and her husband were staying with Nazar at Kandivli for about two months about the end of December, 1030. Witness had no quarrel with Nazar over the poultry farm business. Her husband had also no quarrel with Nazar. Her husband had some litigation in the Bombay High Court. Witness knew Raghunath and Vasant, brothers of accused. Witness did not know if any notice was sent to her husband by the end of May in connection with suit filed by anybody. Witness and her husband had no litigation with Nazar. Nazar used to visit them when they were staying at Borivili. She has not seen Nazar for two and half months. She had seen him last at the house of Mr. Champaklal Modi, Pleader, in Bombay. She knew the cars X 4503 and Y 9387.

They were used by herself and her husband. Her husband used to go to Bombay daily in connection with business. Abdul Latif is a cripple. Sometimes he used to go with her husband to Bombay. She knew Shaffique by name and face. She did not know when Shaffique used to visit. Abdul Latif. Her husband had a legacy from one Mr. Gahagan. Witness did not know what amount exactly was received by her husband towards the end of 1929. Witness had deposited Rs. 60,000 in her account about the 29th November 1930. Witness stated that it was her own money as it was given to her by her husband by way of gift.

APPROVER AND WITNESS.

At this stage, approver Pathare was shown to witness. She said she knew Pathare. He has been visiting her husband's house. She could not say how long he has been visiting her husband nor could she say whether he visited occasionally or frequently. She could not say if Pathare had come to her husband's house in the month of May. She knew her husband was arrested about the end of May. She had been to Pathare's house with her pleader, Mr. Shawaksha, as they wanted to know where Nazar could be found. They had gone to inquire if Pathare knew his whereabouts. Pathare said he knew nothing. Witness and Nazar were only business acquaintances. Witness and her husband used to go to Nazar's place. Until witness saw him last, they all were on visiting terms with each other. Nazar did not visit them in the month of May. Sometimes witness used to write to Nazar and sometimes Nazar used to write to her.

AN OBJECTION OVER-RULED.

Some letters were at this stage shown to witness by the prosecutor and Mr. Karbhari, defence pleader objected to those letters going in as they were not relevant. But the Court overruled the objection. Witness then admitted eight letters which she had written to Nazar. Some locks of hair were shown to witness, witness denied that they were hers. One letter written in August 1929 was shown to witness and was asked whether she knew to what para 2 in the letter refers. Witness on reading the said paragraph replied she could not say to what it alludes. Witness knew accused had some litigation against his brother and father in a Criminal Court at Bandra. Examination-in-chief of Mrs. Jagtap was finished at this stage. The case now stand adjourned to the 29th July.

# 600-Year-Old Ferry Vanishes

Dusseldorf, June.—The completion of a new bridge across the Rhine puts an end to the ferry between Hamm and Neuss. This ferry had been in operation almost 600 years.

# Fast Train In Germany

Berlin, June.—The summer time-table of the German Railroads Company lists 14 trains with an average speed of more than 54.1 miles an hour, 10 of these make 55.1 miles or better, and the fastest reach 55.85 miles on run of more than 100 miles.

# THE KING'S NEW MICROPHONE

## "Pomp And Circumstance"

(From a Correspondent).

His Majesty the King spoke for the first time into a magnificent new microphone when he opened on July 18th the King George Hospital at Ilford—the new general hospital which will serve the vast population of London workers resident in the Eastern suburbs. This instrument will replace the microphone which has been used by His Majesty on so many important occasions in the past, the most recent being the opening last year in the House of Lords of the Naval Disarmament Conference and the India Round Table Conference.

The new microphone, which has been specially prepared by the Marconiphone Company for the exclusive use of the King, is a Marconi-Reisz instrument with silver fittings and bearing the Royal cypher in gold. It rests on a handsome chromium plated pedestal carrying a silver panel, embellished with the Royal Arms in gold, on which will be engraved the dates when the instrument is used. The original microphone hitherto reserved for the use of the King by the Marconiphone Company, has history engraved on its gold and silver case in the dates of the many State and National events in which it has figured.

# THE WHITLEY COMMISSION AND AFTER

(Continued from page 6).

being of Labour. Here again, the support of the Commission is to be welcomed in favour of the claims of Labour.

If every single recommendation of the Commission were acted upon immediately and in the most liberal spirit, will it mean a new heaven and a new earth for Indian Labour? Critics of the Report—I exclude from the category those who condemn it wholesale—seem to assume that in legislation lies the salvation of Labour.

**THE TWO REQUISITES.**

But legislation, to be effective must be based on two conditions; (a) Education; (b) Organisation. Even to-day, in spite of persistent efforts to popularise the Workmen's Compensation Act, I come across instances of workers who have lost compensation, because of ignorance of the Act. Large number of workers in the plantations do not yet know that the Madras Planters' Act penalising breaches of contract was repealed some time ago. Has legislation made the slightest difference to workers locked out (as at Madura) for being members of a registered Trade Union? Education, more education—that is our first and greatest need. Secondly, there must be organisation. I have just come across two instances in the Madras Port Trust—a body formed by an Act of the Local Legislature—of workmen's compensation being denied to two workers by what was practically coercion on the part of the departmental head. Their claims, which were actually before the Commissioner for compensation, were withdrawn, as otherwise they would have been thrown out of employment. Only strong organisation can be a guarantee against the occurrence of such incidents. Where it is weak, or economic considerations are overwhelming, either because of extreme poverty or wide-spread unemployment, the employer can, and frequently does, get round legislative regulations and restrictions with impunity.

**DANGER OF INDIGENOUS EXPLOITATION.**

Let me assume complete self-government and a perfect code of Labour legislation: will exploitation of Labour cease under these ideal conditions? Those who think so, do not know that exploitation is not only from outside, but also from within. The worst money-lenders are often the better-paid workers. Last week a case came to my knowledge of 300 per cent. interest being charged by a "Maistri" who was lending money. There is also exploitation by politicians, who come into the movement for personal or party purposes. I am not generalising, nor do I even go so far as to say that even an appreciable number are drawn into the fold by questionable considerations. But so long as there are illiteracy and appallingly low wages, exploitation in one form or another is unfortunately inevitable.

I would concentrate my attention on hastening with reform on the lines recommended by the Whitley Commission, but with no illusions as to its potentialities. On the foundations thus laid, I would build, so as to make sure that Swaraj will mean good government and a far higher standard from the workers' standpoint than the British have observed, but in the knowledge that —Swaraj or foreign rule—the workers must rely mainly and essentially on education and organisation for the improvement of their conditions.

# BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION

The Sixth Annual General Meeting was held in the Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. on Monday, (14th inst). 26 members were present and Miss C. C. Thompson was in the chair. The anual report and the statement of accounts for the year 1929-30 were submitted to the meeting and were duly adopted.

Mr. K. B. Marzban was elected as President, Messrs. M. R. Ingle, and N. Nanabhai as Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MEMBERS: In the beginning of the year the number of members was 145. During the year four persons were enrolled as new members, three members resigned and six dropped thus bringing the total number of members at the end of the year to 140.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE: —The income from the subscriptions received during the year has been Rs. 141 and the expenditure for the year has been Rs. 68-12-0; with the last year's balance of Rs. 293-11-6, the total balance is Rs. 365-15-6

# "RETRENCHMENT IS A FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC"

(Continued from page 12).

touched. He added that his information was that only Indian Hospitals were affected by the move of the Government. He asked why the Government should make that invidious distinction of the plea was shortage of funds. The speaker said that people should demand a change of heart on the part of the Government before they subscribed to the Governor's Hospital fund. They should insist on a real change and not a mere show of it. In the present case the Government could do it by restoring the number of beds and introducing the former diet.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL

Referring to the general condition of Government Hospitals the speaker said that while needy patients were driven away from Hospitals favourites were given all sorts of facilities. It was a public scandal and it was time that the public at large knew about these things and tried to put a stop to them. Again a number of I. M. S. men were thrust on the people mainly because the Government wanted them for military purposes. They could not afford to pay Rs. 1500 and Rs. 2000 a month and even more when it was possible to get competent men to work on an honorarium of Rs. 150 a month Municipal and private Hospitals were able to do the work without I. M. S. men and he failed to see why Government Hospitals should not do the same.

He wanted the general public to know about all these things before they subscribed to the Governor's fund. He knew it would mean a stigma on the fair name of the city if it refused to pay for medical relief but they should prefer that stigma if there was no change in the attitude of the Government.

Seconding the resolution Dr. Spencer said that reducing the diet of patients was an indirect way of spreading diseases in the country. No man would tolerate this callous attitude of the Government. The resolution was unanimously passed.

A BIG FRAUD

Dr. K. K. Dadaohanji when moved the third resolution which reads:—

"The Bombay Medical Union disapproves of the action of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in reducing the Honoraria paid to the members of the Honorary Medical Staff, and in some instances abolishing even the posts, which are most essential in the interests of the patients, on the false ground of economy. The Union is of opinion that such Honoraria should be left untouched as a matter of principle. The economy thus effected is simply ridiculous, and it could be more effectively carried out by reducing the salary of the highly paid and very recently appointed Secretary and by combining the duties of the Superintendents of hospitals, and also by replacing the present, overpaid Resident Medical Officers by a less expensive agency and in several other directions."

He said that the Surgoen General was the Medical Governor of Bombay. And as Governors know nothing about what happens outside, this worthy also did not know anything about how things were going on. He had not also the coutesy to consult the independent medical men of the city. He was, however, careful about the needs of the European patients but did not care for poor Indian patients. The talk of retrenchment was a big fraud on the public.

A voice:—What about the Minister?—The minister is His Master's Voice. He knows nothing about things and because he knows nothing he is there as a Minister.

SOME GLARING FACTS.

Dr. Dadachanji then pointed out some glaring facts which showed how the Government were on the one hand talking of retrenchment while on the other they were tolerating top heavy administration. There were offices and officers without any use to the public and a closer study of facts would show that the talk of retrenchment was a big fraud, and the way in which retrenchment was sought to be effected was perfectly idiotic. The fact was that there was no will on the part of the Government to effect retrenchment, else it was not difficult to do it without resorting to any of the cruel ways the Government had done. He appealed to the medical men of Bombay to better organise themselves so that their voice might be heard.

Dr. Khurshed Jehangir seconded the resolution which was also unanimously adopted.

HOSPITAL VISITING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Sir Nasarwanji Choksey then moved the last resolution:

"The Union further resolves that immediate steps should be taken by Government in consultation with the Honorary Staff, and the members of the independant Medical Profession with due representation of the Union, and of the public, to effect retrenchment in proper directions, and prevent undue waste in the administration of Government Hospitals without impairing the efficiency of their working. This action on the part of the Government, will go a great way to create an atmosphere of good will and trust between the Government, the public, and the Medical Profession, and will thus help in raising the requisite Funds for the Hospitals for all time."

Sir Nasarwanji said that the question had reached a stage where both public and Municipal interests were involved and it was time that steps were taken to see that things were put right. Some years back the Government had appointed a Hospital Visiting Committee but they did not know what work that Committee did. The Corporation had discussed the question of appointing a Hospital Committee but had not done so until now. The scheme to increase the number of beds in Government as well as Municipal Hospitals was not also given effect to and now the Government was confronted with the question as to how to find two lacs of rupees if the 130 beds which were reduced were to be maintained.

SICKENING GOVT. ATTITUDE.

Seconding the resolution Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said that in the same period in which Government spent 20 to 23 lacs of rupees on Medical Relief, the Corporation had spent 60 to 65 lacs on it. Whatever the technical failures of the Corporation it had done more than its share and had morally acquitted itself of the responsibility. Even in these days of acute financial stringency it had maintained the full number of beds and had steadily kept in view the ideal of rendering medical help to the sick.

But the attitude of the Government as regards the sick was sickening. The money was in the department itself. It would be possible to get not only two lacs of rupees but even more if proper retrenchment was effected. But the difficulty was that the Government looked at the question from a very wrong point of view. It appeared that the Hospitals did not exist for the patients but they existed more for the staff and he highly paid officials. Unless there was a change in that outlook it would not be possible to improve matters.

Dr. Deshmukh was not opposed to the public subscription for Hospital funds. There was still enough work to be done and funds were certainly needed and would be welcomed but the people who subscribed to those funds were entitled to know as to how the money they gave was being spend. He felt it was time for them to hold general meetings and place facts before the public.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

At Dr. Fram Kapadia's suggestion a Committee of Drs. Deshmukh, Dadachanji, Ghagrat and Kapadia and Sir N. Choksey with power to co-opt was appointed to go into the matter of retrenchment in Hospital Administration and suggest how it could be effected and present an independent report within a fort-night.

The meeting then terminated.

# American College Girls To Visit Germany

Berlin, June.—The German Academic Foreign Bureau reports coming visits to Germany this summer of women students from a number of American colleges. These include Connecticut, Cornell, Wells, Colorado and Winthrop. Four different groups of students belonging to the National Union of Students in England will make joint hikes or canoe trips this summer with groups of German students, stopping nights in the German Youth Inns.

# "Writers As Painters And Sketchers"

Heidelberg, June.—The Heidelberg Kunstverein is showing until the end of August an exhibition of paintings and drawings by writers under the designation "Writers as Painters and Sketchers." Many paintings and drawings by prominent men of letters show the diversity of their talents. Goethe is represented by a number of drawings from the Weimar National Museum, and a recently discovered painting by E. T. A. Hoffmann, the only painting by that poet known to exist, is shown in a special Hoffmann room. Other writers represented include Gerh. Hauptmann, Fritz von U., Hermann Hesse, Ernst H. and Hermann Burte.

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# What the People Say

## KING THIBAW AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I came up from Rangoon and have been touring Upper Burma, where I have seen the Palace of King Thibaw. It is said that during the King's reign it was inlaid with gold and glass and was shining and pleasing to look at. In former days it was the golden Palace now it is red-dyed Palace, which is full of bats dung also. On enquiry about the condition of the daughters of King Thibaw, I hear that they are living not only like ordinary people but are not free from interference also. In whatever condition they may be living now as they are in the hands of the Government, the responsibility lies with the Government. Again as the Government are taking care of ancient properties, which exist above and under ground by spending much money in undertaking the work, it is inexplicable why they are looking on unconcerned at the Palace of the Burmese king.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. S.

## THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The acute economic distress arising from the phenomenal fall in prices of all commodities in India, in common with other countries, has not only resulted in the continued fall in the rupee exchange, but has totally disorganized the budgetary anticipations and finances of this country. The rupee exchange for a long time past has remained stationary at the lower gold point, and has presented great difficulties to the Finance Member. The Government of India could not purchase Sterling in the open market to put the Secretary of State in funds both in the last year 1930-1931, and the curernt financial year, and has had to resort to various devices to remit sterling to London for "Home" Charges. Under the circumstances, fears were entertained as to the ability of the Government to maintain the exchange at 1s. 6d. and it was only the announcement of the Premier in Pardament a few days back that His Majesty's Government were determined "not to allow a state of affairs to arise, which might jeopardise the financial stability and good Government of India for which the Secretary of State was at present responsible," which put some life in the market. But the moot question still remains whether even this announcement of financial help to the Government of India will enable the Government of India to maintain the Exchange at 1sh. 6d. in the future, or whether it may not make the problem more difficult to tackle in the long run.

The failure of the last Sterling loan when the underwriters were saddled with 64 per cent of the amount has shown that the credit of the Government of India, in spite of paying a very high rate of interest, is none too high, and that the Government of India cannot hope to continue to meet their "Home" Charges by this means. During the last financial year 1930-1931, £31 million were borrowed in London as against the budget estimate of £6 million, and together with the last sterling loan of £10 million make a total of £41 million during the last 15 months. Similarly the budgetary estimate of 1930-1931 of a rupee loan of 23-1/2 crores swelled to an actual borrowing of Rs. 29.71 crores and Treasury Bills estimate from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 54.22 crores on March 31st 1931. Last year, therefore, the deterioration in the national finances came to a big figure of Rs. 73.76 crores. The Government could only purchase £5.40 million in the open market and had to sell Reverse Councils to the extent of £5.73 million and was absolutely unable to remit the Budgetary amount of £34.5 million to the India Office, so that it was found necessary to transfer £3.3 million through the Paper Currency Reserve and sterling borrowings of £31 million. These figures tell a sad tale and arose from various causes such as small exports and unfavourable trade balance, transfer of capital, fall in Revenues and heavy fall in prices of all commodities.

But the worst aspect of the whole situation is that the three months of the current financial year disclose no signs of a change for the better. The revenue, both central and provincial, continues to fall and an all-round retrenchment and cut in salaries and wages, though in the air, has not yet been effected. The figure of the Treasury Bills continues to mount and has reached nearly Rs. 80 crores as against Rs. 54.22 at the beginning of the present financial year. The Government is unable to purchase sterling in the open market though at present it shows a slight improvement, and had to sell £ 3 million in the course of 3 weeks and the method adopted to transfer funds to London was a transfer of £ 6.75 through the Paper Currency Reserve, and the sterling loan of £ 10 million. Under the circumstances the situation is as bad as that of last year and only a radical change of policy will lead to its gradual improvement. A cut in expenditure all round so as to balance the budget is a first necessity and must be accomplished at any cost. Doubts are entertained as to the ability of the Government to maintain the ratio at 1 sh. 6 d. and in the event of the failure of the present monsoon, it will be well nigh impossible to do so. Under the circumstances it is necessary that the period of suspense be ended once for all and the ratio be restored to its formal level of 1 sh. 4 d. and the blunder committed four years back of pegging the ratio at 1 sh. 6 d. in the teeth of Indian opposition be rectified at the earliest opportunity.—Yours, etc.

R. J. MANECKSHAW.

## "A WASTED EFFORT"!

### "Pioneer" On Congress Scheme.

The Congress Committee has also made an attempt to grapple with the communal problem. The endeavour is, it may be admitted, laudable since it has been conceived with a view to settling the vexed Hindu-Moslem question once for all, if possible. Nevertheless, it is likely to prove a wasted effort; for simply rendered, the solution advanced by the Committee is a wholesale copy of the Ansari scheme. In dotting the i's and crossing the t's of the Nationalist Mussalmans, the Congress has completed the final obsequies to the Nehru Report. The ceremony is the final acknowledgment of the failure of the Report to satisfy any section of an important minority and the pressing nature of the necessity to safeguard Moslem interests. To that extent the Congress Committee's gesture is gratifying; but nobody who is not under a delusion can believe that it is capable of terminating the communal fight. Attacks on the scheme, now adopted as its own by the Congress Committee, will continue to be made from all sides—those of the All-Parties' Moslems, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikhs. In denying separate electorates, the Committee has definitely proclaimed itself against the most important demand of the majority among the Mussalmans; by accepting the alternative to adult franchise proposed by Dr. Ansari, restricting special representation to minorities to those below 25 per cent, and consenting to vest the residuary powers under the Federal constitution in the provinces, it has placed itself in conflict with the Hindus; and in spite of the enunciation of its attitude towards minority representation, it has not assuaged the feeling of the Sikhs. Having propounded this plan, the Congress Committee has also left the door open for it to escape in case of emergency by the offer to adopt any other scheme without reservation if it commands the acceptance of all parties concerned. In other words, the Congress Committee, while making a show of proposing a compromise, has actually abdicated its claim to be the arbiter between the communities. —"Pioneer."

## INDIAN CATHOLICS AND THE NATIONAL FLAG.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—No genuine Nationalist could have read the proceedings of the debate in the Municipal Corporation last Monday relating to the National Flag without a sense of shame when two Catholic corporators questioned the very existence of our great symbol. These two gentlemen were determined to outshine the Dabholkars and Javles in their reactionary spirit. The only relieving feature of the debate was when that veteran public worker and venerable man, Dr. Viegas, promptly got up to snub his anti-nationalist co-religionists and told Mr. Soares that he was "absolutely wrong" and was "not in order when he moved his point of order" against the resolution pertaining the hoisting of the National Flag, which even the Mayor decided as perfectly right.

Mr. Aloysius Soares is reported to have said that "the so-called flag was not an universally accepted flag" and strongly expressed his very intelligent doubts "whether there was such a thing as a National Flag for India." He had the temerity to continue in this strain and state that he was even prepared to prove his case! But he got his deserts and was forced to sit down, being greeted with a clamour of hisses and cries of "shame". The other worthy gentleman, one Dr. Colla-co, would not allow his friend to outdo him in this race of political heresy and gleefully affirmed his faith in "the efficiency of the Union Jack."

Mr. Soares is an Editor of a weekly and his journalistic knowledge of day-to-day facts should have told him that India had accepted her own flag as its national symbol.

If India had no National Flag, where was our friend Mr. Soares, when the Flag Committee appointed by the Congress had invited opinions from all and sundry for the modification or alteration of the Flag to suit every demand? If Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore could possess the humility of submitting his opinion to the Flag Committee surely Mr. Soares could have had that saving grace to forward his learned and intelligent opinion!

Let Mr. Soares and men of his political tribe plainly tell us where they stand and then there will be an end to their pose of nationalism. Surely, the love for our National Flag is the fundamental test. The other day when we got Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Subash Bose to address the members of the Nationalist Christian Party Mr. Soares eagerly snatched the privilege of proposing a vote of thanks to the eminent leader and aired some of his pet views and boasted that he had "poured gallons of ink on the question of electorates", though there were men who having spent all their lives on this question were much more modest of their claims. Be it known that he has still declined to be a member of the Nationalist Christian Party despite his shining role at one of our recent prized functions! His reasons are that he must preserve his editorial, independence (though there are distinguished men who do not observe this theory, including the editor of "the Bombay Chronicle" and he says he is scared away by the term of 'Nationalist" prefixed to the name of the Party. He talks of having poured gallons of ink on the question of electorates" when it was the Nationalist Christian Party which took the initiative of organising the mass meeting of Bombay Catholics held last year under the chairmanship of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista which expressed itself in favour of joint electorates.

It is the plain duty of every Nationalist Catholic pointedly to remind Mr. Soares and his colleagues that they are "living in a land of realities", as they were rightly told by the other indignant members of the Municipal Corporation on Monday.—Yours, etc.,

JOACHIM ALVA.

## "MISSING LETTERS COMPETITION"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the column of your esteemed paper I would like to ask a few questions from the Editor of "Illustrated Weekly of India" re: the Missing Letters Competition solutions published in the same weekly under date the 12th July 1931.

The editor of Illustrated Weekly will be so good as to let me know through the medium of the "Chronicle," Bombay, by which authority he spelled the word "Punjabi" as "Punjaubi" for the clue of "A Native of India" and as well as the meaning of the word of "Nawab" for the clue of "An Indian Ruler."

Many well-known authorities have been consulted but I am sorry I failed to find out the exact meaning of the word of "Nawab" for the clue of "An Indian Ruler" and also the spelling of the word of "Punjabi" as Punjaubi."

So far as my humble recollections goes the "Rajah" is the exact word for the clue of "An Indian Ruler."

I am quoting the following authorities in support of my plea:

WEBSTER'S:—The word "Rajah" means: "In India orig. a prince or king: later also a minor chief or deputy used as a title of noble rank for Hindus". And the word "Nawab" or "Nabob" means: "A deputy ruler or viceroy under Mogul Govt.: also the title of a Mahomedan prince inferior only to Nizam".

CHAMBERS':—The word "Rajah" means: "A native prince or king in Hindustan" and the word "Nawab" or "Nabob" means: "A deputy or governor under the Mogul Empire: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth."

The spelling of the word of "Punjabi" from one of the same authorities is "Punjabi" or "Punjabee" but I am rather find myself in delima by which authority the learned Editor spelled the word of "Punjabi" as "Punjaubi" and used the word of "Nawab" for the clue of "An Indian Ruler".

I hope the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly" will kindly excused me for the encroachment upon his valuable time.—Yours etc.,

AN INTERESTED.

Allahabad, July 15.

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# Cost Of The Indian "Mutiny"

## "GRIEVOUS BURDEN ON PEOPLE OF INDIA"

— *John Bright.*

## Why Britain Should Foot The Bill

The following are further ex-tracts from the Report of the Congress Select Committee on Public Debt in India:—

"Cost of Mutiny".—This brings us to the item or forty million pounds being the cost of military operations of 1857 and 1858, which was added to the public debt of India, Sir George Wingate says:—

"If ever there was an occasion which called for great sacrifices on the part of the British people, it was certainly this when the brightest jewel in the British Crown was in danger of being torn from our grasp; but even in this crisis of our history, the selfish traditions of our Indian policy prevailed, and with unparalleled meanness, we have sought to transfer the entire cost of a perilous struggle to uphold our own empire to the overburdened finances of India."

(Our Financial Relations with India, p. 13.)

"In the crisis of the Indian Munity, then, and with the Indian finances reduced to an almost desperate condition, Great Britain has not only required India to pay for the whole of the extra regiments sent to that country, from the date of their leaving these shores, but has demanded back the money disbursed on account of these regiments for the last six months of their service in this country, previous to sailing for India. There may be good reasons for the adoption of a course that reminds one of Brennus throwing his sword into the scale, which determined the ransom of the vanquished Romans; but as we had the services of the men, and as their pay for the period in question was spent in supporting the industrious classes of this Kingdom, and could have been of no benefit to India, we are laid under a moral obligation to explain the principles of justice, or of honest dealing, by which we have been guided in throwing this additional heavy charge upon the overburdened finances of India.

"The cost of transporting British troops to India is also charged upon the Indian revenues; but as this outlay is expended upon the British shipowners and is made for the maintenance of the British authority in India, it would clearly be reasonable and fair that the charge, as in the case of troops sent to any of our other foreign dependencies, should be borne by the British Exchequer."

(Our Financial Relations with India, pp. 15-16.)

COST MUST BE BORNE BY BRITAIN.

John Bright, in his speech on the East India Loan, March 1859, said:—

"I think that the forty million pounds, which the revolt has cost, is a grievous burden to place upon the people of India. It has come from the mismanagement of Parliament and people of England. If, ever men had what was just, no doubt, those forty million pounds would have to be paid out of the taxes levied on the people of this country."

(Dutt's India under the Victorian Age, p. 219.)

The above quotations from Sir George Wingate and John Bright support us in the claim here made that this cost ought not to have been charged on the revenues of India. As the revolt resulted from the mismanagement and misgovernment of India by those who were in charge of it, the British Government for whom the Company was carrying on the Government of India at the time, is necessarily the proper party to shoulder that burden.

But apart from the question of misgovernment, the costs of these operations should be treated as the cost of the reconquest of India and should be borne by Great Britain. The observations of the Secretary of State for India as to the liabilities of England for costs of such an operation as that of 1857-58 are worthy of note. The Secretary of State for India in a letter dated 8th August 1872, in reply to the letter of the War Office of 14th April 1872, says:—

"The extraordinary case of the great mutiny of 1857-58 is the only case which gives even plausibility to the war office representation; in that case, altogether unprecedented in this history of history of British India, the Imperial Government was compelled, under the imminent risk of losing its Empire in the East, to make one of those efforts which are at times inseparable from Imperial powers and Imperial obligations. It must be remembered, however that, if similar exertions had been called for by war in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions not only must the same effort have been made, but the burden of it must necessarily have been borne, in greater part, at least, by the Imperial Government; but in regard to the Indian Mutiny, no part of the cost of suppressing it was allowed to fall on the Imperial Exchequer; the whole of it was or is now being defrayed by the Indian Tax payer."

(Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. II, P. 292.)

BOER WAR PARALLEL.

The cost of the Boer War, which resulted in the conquest of the Transvaal, is an instance in which the principle enunciated above was accepted by Great Britain. The British cost of the Boer War was neither charged on the revenues of the Transvaal after the conquest when it was constituted into a colony, nor was the South African Union called upon to bear its own cost when the Union was formed. In addition to bearing the cost, Britain also agreed to pay, under the terms of the treaty of Veereeniging, three million pounds to assist the Boers, the erstwhile enemies, in restoring the devastated farms. After the conquest of the Transvaal, Britain does not appear to have derived any benefit from that colony; whereas after the year 1858, Britain has continued to enjoy dominion over, and derived incalculable benefit from, and through, India.

To quote a further similar instance, Great Britain also bore the cost of the suppression of the insurrection in Canada (1888-43) out of Imperial revenues.

Thus the burdens and obligations which have fallen upon the people of India from the East India Company amounts to over 112 million sterling made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of the first Afghan War | 15,000,000 |
| Cost of the two Burmese Wars | 14,000,000 |
| Cost of the Expenditions to China, Persia. etc. | 6,000,000 |
| On account of Company's Capital and dividend as shown under para 12 | 37,200,000 |
| Cost of the Mutiny | 40,000,000 |
| | £112,200,000 |

It is but fair that India should now claim to be relieved from the burdens of expenditures which were wrongly put on her shoulders.

PART III.

Under the British Crown: "Unproductive" Debt.

14. Public Debt to-day.—We shall next consider the financial transactions of the Government of India since 1858. In order to understand properly the volume of these transactions and the obligations resulting from them, the annexed table (Schedule B) of the aggregate Debt outstanding, both floating and funded, will serve to illustrate as well as to give point to the remarks following. The figures in the table include the debts passed on from the East India Company.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

| In India: Rupee Debts as at 31st January 1931.— | Crores. |
|---|---|
| Floating and unfunded Debts | Rs. 202.37 |
| Terminable Loans | „ 289.07 |
| Non-Terminable Loans | „ 125.52 |
| Railway Loans | „ 2.97 |
| Not-bearing Interest | „ .68 |
| | Rs. 620.61 |

| In England: Sterling Debt: MILLIONS. | |
|---|---|
| Loans as at 31st March 1931 | £ 292.70 |
| at 1/6 | Rs. 390.26 |
| War Contributions as at 31st March 1930 | 16.13 |
| Railway Annuities Mar-1930 | 51.86 |
| India Bills Mar. 1930 | 6.00 |
| Provident Funds etc. Mar. 1930 | 2.66 |
| | £ 76.65 |
| at 1/6 | Rs. 102,20 |

The classification adopted in the annexed table makes a distinction from the point of view of the country in which the debt is held or the currency in which it is expressed. There is, also, underlying a distinction between the debt which is "Productive" and the debt which is not Productive. This is not indicated in the above division. The following figures are, therefore, given as indicating the division of the debt on the basis of productivity of the debt:—

Interest yielding Assets.

| 31st Mar. 1930. | In Crores |
|---|---|
| Capital advanced to Railways | 731.90 |
| Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments. | 23.05 |
| Capital advanced to Provinces | 142.45 |
| Capital advanced to Indian States and other Interest bearing loans | 17.57 |
| | Rs. 914.97 |
| Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury Account | Rs. 46.78 |
| Balance of total interest bearing obligations not covered by above assets | Rs. 176.48 |

The figures represent the estimated value of the productive assets, as up to the end of March 1930. It will be noticed that the amounts mentioned as Capital advances to other Commercial Departments (23 crores), to Provinces (142.45), and to Indian States (17.57-total 183) are not all, really speaking, debt which has created assets that yield a revenue sufficient at least for paying the Interest Charges and the Sinking Funds established in respect of these debts. The other Commercial Departments include the Post and Telegraphs principally. The Debt on this account is not all strictly productive. The Provincial Debt includes outlay on Irrigation Works, which are, of course, truly productive assets. But not so the cost of New Delhi, or Bombay Development. In any case, out of a total value of 915 crores in round figures of the so-called productive assets, perhaps not more than 850 crores can be taken to be really productive, in the sense of yielding both interest and surplus sufficient to provide for capital redemption of the debt.

CONVENTIONAL ESTIMATES.

It must be added that the foregoing distinction between the "Productive" and "Unproductive" Debt is only a conventional distribution that is made up by means of records from the Finance Department. Since the debt, as already remarked, is not specifically charged and connected with any particular assets, apart from the railway annuities, it is hardly possible to correlate precisely the several items as given in the above table. Nor does that table of "Productive" assets really represent the full value of the capital investment in these assets. For example, a good proportion of the railway enterprise in India has been built up out of current revenues as also from the Famine Insurance grants. The capital figure shown above does not probably include this expenditure from revenue, which, nevertheless, must be assumed to have added to the total volume of the debt. For, had this revenue not been spent in these assets, the surplus represented by such revenue would have been utilised for the reduction or avoidance of the ordinary debt. Moreover, the reduction of the ordinary "Unproductive" debt, as they used to do before 1913, did not always correspond to a reduction in the aggregate of the volume of debt charged on the Indian revenues. The only difference made was addition to the "Productive" Debt even greater than the reduction in the so-called ordinary "Unproductive" debt. All these considerations go to show that the above figures must not be taken as anything more than the conventional estimates though as conventional estimates, they are useful in appreciating fully the financial position in India.

UNPRODUCTIVE DEBTS.

Taking now the "Unproductive debt incurred during the period of the direct administration of India under the British Crown, (1858-1931), we may consider that debt under four main headings, under which it has been incurred or occasioned: (a) the first most considerable division of such debt is that caused by Wars. This group may be further sub-divided into: debt due to internal wars within the political entity called India; or on its frontiers, and debt caused by foreign wars and expeditions, outside and beyond the frontiers of India. (b) The second group of such debt is the result of mere financial mismanagement or incompetence resulting in ordinary Budget deficits that we cannot trace directly to any single factor; and this also accounts for no small proportion of the obligations making up the aggregate of India's "Unproductive" Debt Charges borne by India, for Civil or Military administration of British possessions outside India; or for the safeguarding of British interests, ought also to be regarded as having created a hiatus in India's ordinary finances that led to proportionate Debt of a wholly unproductive character. (c) The third group will include all debt occasioned or traceable to relief of distress in times of famine. (d) The fourth group comprises debt due to loss on account of Exchange, a perennially fruitful source of Budget difficulties and indebtedness in consequence.

(To Be Continued.)


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| Haruna ,, | 10500 | .... | 24 ,, |
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| x Iyo ,, | 5963 | 4 Aug. | 13 Sep. |

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## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
July 18.
Hokadate Maru, Hirose, Kobe.
Narkunda, Biggs, Sydney.
Vita, Beytaugh, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
July 19.
Nawab, Palmers, Calcutta.
Bahadur, Maclean, Rangoon.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Bensley, Rangoon.
Garmula, Mann, Rangoon.
Sturnfels, Lips, Hamburg.
Jalavihar, Park, Bassein.

LOADING.
July 18.
Steamer Walton Hall for Liverpool.

Steamer Hakodate Maru, for Kobe.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 265 passengers.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Aungban sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garmula, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with a general cargo.

S S Sturnfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Sturnfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, July 18.
1 Hakodate Maru, Kobe, 30-7 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia, London 25-7 M M and Co.
3 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 19-7, Scindia S N & Co.
4 India, Genoa, 18-7, L T & M Co.
5 Gogra, Rangoon, 21-7, M M & Co.
7 Kasama, Hull, 21-7, K Nixon & Co
8 Treuenfels, Karachi, 25-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Elysia, Jamnagar, 22-7, Grahams Tdg. & Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 29-7, M M & Co.
11 Fusijama, Karachi, 20-7, L T & M & Co.
13 Dalgoma, U. K. NF, M M and Co.
14 Sturmfels, Suez, 19-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
17 San Giuseppe Portovucheo de Promabino 29-7 G Gabriel.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Garbeta, Japan, NF, M M and Co.
6 Nawab, Calcutta, 18-7, T Morrison and Co.
9 Nippon, Colombo, 18-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
10/11 Argun Mrau, Kobe, 20-7 O S Kaisha.
15 Pundit, Calcutta, 19-7, T Morrison & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Landra, NF, NF, M M & Co.
C D Garmula, Rangoon, 19-7, M M and Co.
D E Jalaveera, Tuticorin, NF, Scindia S N Co.
F Bahadur, Rangoon, 19-7, T Morrison and Co.
H Indira, M'Coast, 19-7 Malabar Steamship Co.
M Netravati, Karachi, 18-7, B S N Co.
N Varsova, Busrah, 31-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 31-7-31. P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 7-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Bampura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.
Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 5-8-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-8-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-8-31, J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tawali, 27-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Brownfels 5-8-23, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Cracovia, 1-8-31, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Silverpine, 23-7-31, Volkart Bros.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja, 1-8-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Macedonia 26-7-31 P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, NF, M M & Co.
FOR HULL.
Kasama, 20-8-31, K N & Co.
FOR TREISTE.
Fusijama, 20-7-31, L T Co.
FOR JAMNAGER.
Elysia 22-7-31. G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Treuenfels, 25-7-31, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Argun Maru 19-7-31 O. S. Kaisha.
Garbeta N.F., M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, NF, M M & Co.
Vita NF., M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 29-7-31, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Pundit 19-7-31, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Macedonia P and O S N Co.
N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, M M & Co.
FOR HULL.
Kasama, K N & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trevenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusiyama L T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Argun Maru O. S. Kaisha.
Garbeta; M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, M M & Co.
Vita, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Pundit; T. M. and Co.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Jaladuta, 16-7-31.
Fusijama, 17-7-31.
Aungban, 16-7-31.
Kasama, 16-7-31.
Garumla, 17-7-31.
Nawab, 17-7-31.
Parvati, 17-7-31.
Skuld, 18-7-31.
Gogra, 17-7-31.
Elysia 17-7-31.
Taucred, 17-7-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 18.
S S Macedonia for London.—8 bales animal skin, P E Boyce & Son; 25 cwts. sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.; 112 cwts. chutnew, F Nowroji.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—21 bales wool raw, M Nissim.

S S Dalgoma for Leith.—130 bales cotton raw, A Dawn & Co.

S S Walten Hall for Liverpool.—468 cwts. groundnuts, 100 cwts. turmoric, E Virji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren.

For Glasgow.—2,002 cwts. myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.; 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 5,000 linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 228 cwts. groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Sturnfels for Hamburg.—2,000 cwts. groundnut, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam.—3,930 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.

S S Treuenfels for Hamburg.—315 cwts. gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, National Transport Co.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 447 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 105 cwts. gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 53 bales cotton fly, National Transport Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Bremen.—110 bales cotton raw, Jill & Co.; 362 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Fusijama for Venice.—999 cwts. castor seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Garbeta for Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg., Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—2,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe.—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 18.
S S Tancred, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—140 cases leather casings; 178 cases paper; 15 cases lamps; 69 cases cardboards; 30 cases wire; 150 cases salt cake; 63 cases plywood; 220 drums colour; 481 drums chemicals; 168 drums whale oil; 1907 bundles tubes; 100 bundles copper sheets; 200 bundles y.m. circles; 50 bundles y.m. sheets; 87 cases stoves.

From Gothenburg:—373 cases paper; 1044 cases ceilings; 201 bundles steel; 445 bundles nails; 76 bundles hinges; 13 cases plywood; 50 cases turpentine.

From Antwerp.—198 coils wire; 326 cases bolts and nuts; 75 cases glassware; 225 cases ewware; 20 cases silk yarn; 39 cases biscuits; 94 cases paper; 642 bags chalk; 3750 bundles steel angles; 40 bundles bars; 1360 bundles steel joists; 2,000 bundles steel hooks; 45 bundles steel plates; 250 drums chemicals; 715 bundles tubes.

From Rotterdam.—147 bundles boards; 143 cases paper.

From Lisbon.—35 cases wine; 69 cases corks.

S S Garmula, Agents, M M & Co., from Bassein.—23872 bags rice.

From Rangoon.—12430 bags rice; 15 bags orpiments.

S S Christ Church.—223 cks. tallow.

From Habart.—100 cases jams.

From Melbourne.—92 cks. tallow; 23 bales wool.

From Sydney.—25 cks. tallow.

From Wellington.—150 bales wool.

From Colombo.—50 bales mattress —

# MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 18.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 908
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68/5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling DD D 86 1/8
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 0.85 1/8 17th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 18th inst. Nom.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 17th inst. Nom.
London/a/Paris 123. 60 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.81 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.97 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4.11 1/2 16th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/3 16th inst. 13 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 16th inst. 12 15/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 16th 28 1/8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/8 p.c. 16th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/4 p.c. 16th inst. 2 3/4 p.c 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

## FAZALS EXHIBITS SPURT.

### Imperial Bank Shares Weak

Bombay, July 18.

There was somewhat better business to-day on the Stock Exchange. At the outset mill shares were quiet and prices were lower than previous closing level. The market showed a steady undertone and most of the shares fluctuated within a narrow range. There was good demand for Fazal shares which recorded a rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 680 and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 681/14. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 341 and after declining to Rs. 338/12 prices advanced to Rs. 348/2. Imperial Bank shares ruled weak with sellers at Rs. 990 Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled quiet but steady. Bombay Burma shares were neglected but Tram shares met increased selling. Tata Hydros were virtually steady.

There was good demand for the Government Securities and 3½ per cent. paper closed at Rs. 60-7-6 and 5 per cent 1945-55 Tax free closed at Rs. 100-1-6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 18.
Bombay Dyeing 680 79 83 81
Century 235 33 36
Colaba N 95
Crescent N 61
Fazul 341 38 49 38
Indore 351 52
Madhowji N 22
Nagpur 350
New Great N 133
Pearl 213 15-10
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 277 76
Burma 372 71 75 75
Hydro 109-11
Tram 105-10, 5
Deff 280
Ord 22 21-14 22-2
Bundi 13-4
Indian 151 53
Katni Ord 160
Alcock 211 12

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILLS** | Bombay, July 18. | £10—5 Eastern | 66 |
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 275 | 500 Imperial | 990 |
| 50 Apollo | 1-8 | 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 246-4 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 3-8 | 100-50 India | 81-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 95 | 5 Union | 3-2-0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 681-14 | **CEMENT.** | |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 | 10 Bundi | 13-4 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 | 70 Gwalior | 67-8 |
| 100 Century | 236-4 | 250 Indian | 153-12 |
| 500 Central India P. | 427-8 | 100 Katni 1st P. | 101-4 |
| 100 Central India | 350-10 | 100 Katni 2nd P. | 106.4 |
| 100 Colaba | 95-0 | 40 Katni Df. | 622-8 |
| 100 Coorla | 137-8 | 100 Katni | 160 |
| 100 Crescent | 61-4 | 10 Punjab P. | 6-8 |
| 250 Currim. | 50 | 10 Punjab | 7-0 |
| 250 David | 80 | 100 Shahabad | 147-8 |
| 250 Dawn | 480 | **INSURANCE.** | |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 35 | 10 Jupiter P. | 7-8 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-6 | 15 Jupiter | 6.8 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20 | 15 New India | 15-14 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 2-4 | 200-100 Oriental | 1700 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 348-2 | 10 Vulcan | 5-15 |
| 100 Finlay | 72-8 | **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 | 100 Ahmedabad | 105-15 |
| 100 Gokak | 103.2 | 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 970 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1305 | 1000 Andhra Valley | 540 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 352-8 | 50 Bombay Tram P. | 66 |
| 250 Jamshed | 3.0 | 50 Bom. Tram. | 105 |
| 50 Kasturchand | 9 | 100 Tata Hydro P. | 101.14 |
| 100 Khatau | 86-14 | 100 Tata Hydro | 109-11 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 128-12 | 1000 Tata Power P. | 1095 |
| 250 Laxmi | 835 | 100 Tata Power | 400 |
| 100 Madhowji | 22-8 | **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 250 Madras United | 260 | 500 Ahm. Prantij | 802-8 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 750 | 100 Amritsar Patti | 102-8 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 25 | 100 Central Province | 70-12 |
| 1000 Morarji | 480 | 100 Dho. Barramati | 89 |
| 50 Mysore | 105 | 100 Guzarat | 44-0 |
| 200 New Great P. | 130 | 90 Mandra Bhon | 80-0 |
| 200 New Great | 133-12 | 500 Tapti Valley | 555 |
| 100 New City | 43-12 | **MINING.** | |
| 250 Pabani | 120-0 | 10 Central India | 0-8 |
| 250 Pearl | 215-10 | 10 Shivrajpur | 12-2 |
| 100 Phoenix | 270 | 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 117-0 |
| 10 Premier | 1-10 | 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 44-0 |
| 100 Shapurji | 6-0 | 30 Tata Steel D. | 280-10 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1710-0 | 75 Tata Steel | 22-2 |
| 250 Simplex | 63-12 | **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 200 Swan | 75 | 100 Alcock | 212-8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 276-4 | 250 Bom. Steam P. | 200-0 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 | 250 Bom. Steam | 181-4 |
| 25 Tata | 24-8 | 50 Bom. Telephone | 40-12 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 577.8 | 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2-9-0 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1312.8 | 125 Bom. Burma Old | 375-10 |
| 1000 Western | 700 | 50 Bom. Burma New | 137.8 |
| **BANKS.** | | 100 In. Bleaching | 135.0 |
| 100-50 Baroda | 68-4 | 15 Soindia | 5-13-0 |
| 50-25 Central | 15 | 3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper | 60-7-6 |
| | | 5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 100-1-6 |

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 17.

| | season to date | This week | Corresponding season 1929-30 | Corresponding week 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight (excluding linters) | 13,115 | 68 | 13,913 | 43 bales. |
| Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters) | 5,021 | 31 | 6,026 | 57 ,, |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 6,836 | 89 | 6,775 | 41 ,, |
| Of which to Japan | 1,191 | 18 | 1,010 | 2 ,, |
| Of which to China | 417 | 33 | 216 | nil ,, |
| Of which to G. B. | 1083 | 3 | 1,268 | 8 ,, |
| Of which to Germany | 1,711 | 5 | 1,778 | 14 ,, |
| Stock at New York | —— | 228 | —— | 237 ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | —— | 2 839 | —— | 1.583 ,, |
| Stock at U.S. Interior Towns | —— | 834 | —— | 599 ,, |
| World's Visible Supply | —— | 7,668 | —— | —— ,, |
| Of which American Cotton | —— | 5,407 | —— | —— ,, |
| Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters) | 10.776 | 174 | 12,622 | 146 ,, |
| Receipts at U.S. Ports | 8,865 | 18 | 8,635 | 16 ,, |

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

| AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | 1930-31 | 1929-30. |
| Exports to date | | |
| 17-7-31 | 3365000 | 3635000 |
| Exports yesterday | | |
| 17-7-31 | 7000 | 1000 |
| Exports to date | | |
| 17-7-31 | 6336000 | 6775000 |
| Stock at Ports | | |
| 17-7-31 | 2239000 | 1583000 |
| Towns 17-7-31 | 834000 | 599000 |
| Stocks at Liverpool | | |
| 17-7-31 | 983000 | 815000 |
| Visible Supply | | |
| 17-7-31 | 5407000 | 3073000 |
| Quantity in Sight | | |
| 17-7-31 | 13115000 | 13913000 |
| Quantity out of Sight | | |
| 17-7-31 | 10776000 | 12622000 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS: | |
| July | 7.36 |
| September | 7.52 |
| October | 7.68 |
| November | 7.76 |
| January | 7.93 |
| March | 8.09 |
| May | 8.26 |
| F. G. F., Spot | 7.55 |

## GENERAL DECREASE IN RAINFALL?

POONA, July 19.

The monsoon has been active in Madras Presidency, the Konkan, Gujerat, Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Bengal and Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujerat and Konkan, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orrisa, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Souht-West Punjab and South-East Madras.

The chief amoouts of rainfall are: Kyaukpyu four inches; Toungoo and Akyab one and a half; Victoria [illegible], Amherst and Rangoon, one; Myitkyina and Bhamo half; Cherrapunji three; Chittagong, tko; Dibrugarh one and a aalf; Silchar one; Pendra, one and a half; Amraoti and Nagpur, one; Gorakhpur and Bhopal, three-quarters; Bahraich and Jubbulpore, half; Meerut, a quarter; Dwarka, three; Mount Abu, one and a half; Surat, three-quarters; Hyderabad Bikaner, Jaipur, Ajmere and Dalhousie, half; Karachi, Jodhpur, Barmer, Kotah, Udaipur and Dharampur, a quarter; Mahabaleshwar, four; Karwar, three; Ratnagiri, two; Mangalore, one and a half; Bombay, Khandala and Calicut, one; and Belgaum, Miraj, Bangalore, Cocanada and Kodaikanal, a half.

Forecast:—General decrease in rainfall over the country.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.
Bombay, July 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18-7-31 Colaba Point 0.94 in.; Fort 0.80 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.35 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 36.91 in.; Fort 39.40 in.; J. J. Hospital 39.13 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 33.44 in.; Fort 36.35 in.; J. J. Hospital 32.72 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 40.06 in.; Fort 53.17 in.; J. J. Hospital 42.47 in.

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 9.45 |
| December | 9.69 |
| January | 9.80 |
| March | 10.01 |
| May | 10.17 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.07 |
| October | 9.45 |
| Middling Spot | 9.06 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 4.93 | 4.98 |
| August | | 5.00 |
| September | | 5.02 |
| October | 5.00 | 5.05 |
| November | | 5.08 |
| December | | 5.12 |
| January | 5.09 | 5.15 |
| February | | 5.19 |
| March | 5.19 | 5.24 |
| April | | 5.28 |
| May | | 5.32 |
| June | | 5.35 |
| July | | 5.38 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 18.
Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.03 |
| Broach, Fine (Good Staple) | 4.23 |
| Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.38 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.73 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 3.88 |
| Oomra, Fine | 4.03 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.58 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 3.68 |
| Bengal, Fine | 3.78 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 3.68 |
| Scinde, Fine | 3.78 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 3.88 |

LONDON, July 18.

The Empire Marketing Board has granted 15,790 sterling spread over five years towards the scheme for the development of rice research in India aiming at increasing yield and improving the quality of Indian rice.—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1931


JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

## "RETRENCHMENT IS A FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC"

—:o:—

## Bombay Medicoes Protest Against Govt. Policy.

### TIME TO EXPOSE SCANDAL

### Independent Committee Appointed To Report On Retrenchment

Emphatic protests were raised at a meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union against what was described as the inhuman policy adopted by the Government in suddenly reducing the number of beds and the diet given to patients in Hospitals under Government control.

The meeting was held on Saturday evening in the rooms of the Union at the Blavatsky Lodge. Dr. V. G. Rele presided and Drs. Deshmukh, Dadachanji, Ghagrat, Sir Nasrwanji Choksey and others spoke on the resolutions which were passed by the meeting.

The speakers strongly criticised the "inhuman, cruel and brutal" policy of the Government in refusing medical help to the people on the ground of alleged financial stringency. They suggested that the attitude was disgusting and sickening. The retrenchment policy was characterised as a mere fraud on the public as in the opinion of the speakers the Government was approaching the subject from a very wrong point of view.

The action of the Government in reducing the Honorari to the honorary staff was strongly resented and it was demanded that old number of beds as well as the former diet should be immediately restored.

**PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.**

The president in his opening remarks said that had it not been for the Governor's Conference held last month to find ways to collect funds for the Government Hospitals it would have been difficult for them to know what was happening in those Hospitals. There it was that the President gave it out publicly that the number of beds in those Hospitals was reduced and the diet of patients was also cut down by 10 per cent. Nobody would object to applying the retrenchment axe in these days of acute financial crisis, but its application must mean chopping off of the superfluous branches which were a borden to the tree and not applying the axe at the very root of the tree. The action of Government was simply inhuman to say the least about it.

CRUEL.

Owing to evergrowing unemployment diseases were more rampant in the city at present and in these circumstances it was cruel to refuse admission to the patients who went to Hospitals to seek relief. Even when they got admission they found that the ordinary diet that used to be supplied before was cut down by 10 per cent. This reduction was not in rice and curry but in the food containing vitamins. It was not difficult to imagine how adversely it affected the patients. He was certain that the Government attitude would be viewed with resentment and people would not tolerate it in a city like Bombay. There were other ways of effecting retrenchment and they could do so by cutting down the top heavy administration.

He further resented the cut in the honoraria paid to the staff of the Government Hospitals and wished that the staff had resented it and protested in a body.

UNTENABLE AND UNCONVINCING.

Dr. Dudha moved the following resolution:—

"The Bombay Medical Union views with great concern the sudden reduction in the number of available Beds and in the Diet of patients in the Hospitals under Government control, on the alleged ground of economy and reduction in expenses, an excuse that is untenable and unconvincing, whilst the superfluous and unjustifiable top-heavy administration charges are left untouched. No country in the civilised world has ever adopted such an inhuman procedure even under the stress of unprecedented economic crises."

Speaking on the resolution the mover said that the attitude of the Government was simply disgusting. What the people wanted at present was an increase in the number of beds rather than a decrease. The attitude that Government had taken up meant that needy patients who went to Hospitals for getting relief would be shewn the door under the plea that there was no room. Whatever the financial difficulties of the Government the policy they had adopted was brutal.

SEMI-STARVATION DIET.

As regards the reduction in the diet of the patients the speaker said that compared to the diet given to patients in other countries the diet in Indian Hospitals was already a semi-starvation diet and to reduce it further was nothing short of inhuman treatment to the patients who deserved sympathy and better facilities.

Dr. Fram Kapadia seconded the resolution.

Dr. H. V. Tilak suggested that while asking for reduction in top heavy administration it should be pointed out that Government should not spend more on the training of European and Anglo-Indian nurses. He said that the Seva Sadan of Poona was doing the work of training nurses at a considerably low cost, still the Government stopped its grant on the ground of financial stringency.

"VALUE OF THE PROFESSION"

Dr. Dastur wanted to know what was meant by "top heavy administration" and if by passing the resolution they wanted reduction in the salaries of medical staff. If so he felt they were lowering the standard of their own profession. He did not like the suggestion made by Dr. Deshmukh in the Governor's Conference that he could supply doctors at Rs. 150 a month instead of Rs. 100 a month

Dr. Deshmukh:—I should have gone a step further. I can supply doctors who would work free of charge and I can get really competent men to work like that.

Dr. Dastur:—But it lowers the value of our profession.

President:—The value of our profession does not depend on our earnings. It depends on our intrensic merit.

RESTORE THE BEDS

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

Dr. D. N. Ghagrat moved the next resolution which ran as follows:—

The Bombay Medical Union strongly urges upon Government to take immediate steps to restore to the former level—inadequate as it was—the number of Beds in the wards, and even to open the Beds provided by the efforts of the Governor's Hospital Fund, and also to restore the pre-existing scale of the diet of the patients. It is an admitted fact that the speedy cure of patients ensures (a) less expense to the Hospitals (b) helps the wage-earner to resume his duties earlier, thereby relieving him of financial difficulties, and (c) thus saves the country from great economic loss."

Speaking on the resolution Dr. Ghagrat observed that the attitude of the Government in reducing the number of beds and calling upon the philanthropists to subscribe to the fund was highly objectionable. The Government did not even consult the public before taking that extreme step.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

He wanted to know if the number of beds was reduced in India Hospitals alone and the European Hospital was left un-

(Continued on page 8.)

## JAMNAGAR PORTS BOYCOTT

### Movement Spreads In Kathiawar

MERCHANTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

RANPUR, July 19.

The Jamnagar Ports Boycott Committee has launched its campaign with the object of getting the unconditional release of the three young public workers imprisoned since over a year. The Committee has issued four bulletins which are being broadcast throughout Kathiawad. The first bulletin publishes the resolution of all prominent workers of Kathiawad workers appealing to the public to boycott the goods of Jamnagar Port and give all help to the Boycott Committee. The third bulletin publishes an appeal for funds. The fourth reproduces a leading article of "Saurashtra" explaining the potentialities of boycott of Jamnagar Port. Two circular letters have been issued to all local workers asking them to establish local committees to carry out the boycott programme. The President of the Committee, Harilalbhai, saw the Bhavnagar merchants who promised all help. The merchants of Limbdi, an important State, resolved to boycott Jamnagar imports. It is understood that telegrams are already being sent to Jamnagar by the merchants asking Port authorities to stop sending goods.

## MUSLIMS & ELECTORATES QUESTION

### A Madras Formula.

MADRAS, July 18.

Taking advantage of the presence of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan several informal conferences were held by local Muslim leaders, as a result, of which, a formula relating to electorates was evolved at a meeting, last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Hakim, ex-Sheriff of Madras. Under this separate electorates are to continue for ten years with such weightage for minorities below 25 per cent, as shall not reduce the majority to a minority or equality. In Provinces where Muslims are in a majority joint electorates shall automatically become the law of the land after ten years simultaneously with the introduction of adult suffrage, and if adult suffrage is not introduced after ten years, seats shall be reserved for Muslims in the majority provinces on a population basis with joint electorates, weightage being allowed to non-Muslim minorities below 25 percent, provided that in either case no majority is reduced to a minority or equality. In minority provinces, separate electorates with the present weightage, shall continue for ten years, after which joint electorates with reservation of seats and weightage as at present shall come into force automatically for five years. After that the form of future electorate shall be decided by majority of Muslim votes. Muslims shall have one-third the seats in the Federal Legislature.

It is understood that the formula will be placed before a Muslim public meeting on Monday

## Armenian Killed At Revolver Practice

(By Mail.)

DACCA, July 16.

A tragedy was enacted last night in the compound of the Ramna Power House of the Dacca Electric Supply Company, when Mr. A. Jacob an Armenian aged about 35, died from the effects of a revolver wound.

It appears that Mr. Jacob went to the Power House to see a friend in connection with the affairs of the local Armenian Club. While there he and a friend started revolver practice in the course of which one of the shots struck him, and he died instantly.

Mr. Jacob was in Dacca for a long time and was connected with the jute trade in Dacca and Narayanganj. He was a popular figure, and leaves behind his aged mother who is now in Madras.—A. P.

LONDON, July 18.

Paris—The French and German statesmen conferred to-day for over two hours and are resuming the conversations to-morrow afternoon. The atmosphere is distinctly more favourable.—Reuter.

## IF TORIES COME TO POWER

### Emergency Tariff Wall Promised

BALDWIN MAKES POLITICAL SPEECH

RUGBY, July 18

Mr. Baldwin, Conservative Leader, in an important political speech at Hull last night stated that if after the next general election his party were returned to power their first duty would be to impose a general emergency tariff. He declared that subsequently he would set up a permanent non-political tariff commission on whose recommendations tariffs would be made subject only to the assent of Parliament. The status of the commissioners, he added, ought to be far above the stress of party politics as was that of His Majesty's judges. They would be sufficiently remunerated to be absolutely independent with a Chairman accustomed to sifting and weighing of evidence and in part representative of Labour.

EUROPE'S FINANCES.

Referring to the financial difficulties of Europe and particularly the position in Germany Mr. Baldwin said they showed how inextricably linked together were all civilised and trading nations of the world. He declared: "There can be no such thing as real, genuine and prolonged prosperity in one country only to the exclusion of all others. The lesson to draw is that in times like this there is nothing of greater consequence to an industrial nation like ours than that our finances should be above reproach, that we should not get into debt and that we should regard our finances our national balance sheet with just as much care as a prudent householder regards his".

DISARMAMENT.

Referring to disarmament Mr. Baldwin said: "We in this country have done all that one country by itself can do. We have reduced all our armaments. We occupy the fifth place in the world in strength of our air force. We have cut our army to the bone. We have engaged in treaties for limitation of our navy. Nothing more can be done by way of unilateral disarmament. But let it be perfectly clear that unless other nations of Europe attack this question in the same spirit as we have attacked should join in universal progress in the direction of lessening of armaments you will infallibly get in Europe a situation rising before many years are past fraught with immense danger to Europe with the danger to world."—B. O. W.

## ARMY RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

### Evidence To Be Taken In Aug.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee have completed their first week's work in Calcutta. During this time they have given preliminary consideration to the system of financial control of military expenditure and to expenditure on military accounts, animal transport, mechanical transport, transportation charges by rail and sea, Remount Department and supplies. Questionnaires have been prepared on these subjects and evidence will be taken at the Army Headquarters in the first week of August.

ISHAPORE FACTORIES VISITED.

On Friday, the Committee visited the Army Factories at Ishapore. They will hear further evidence in this connection on Tuesday next. On Saturday the Committee visited the Military Hospital and the Medical Stores Depot. Next week they propose to visit the Cossipore Factory and certain auxiliary and territorial units' headquarters and will leave for Cawnpore on Wednesday to inspect the factory there. Thence they will proceed to Shahjahanpur to visit the Clothing Factory and then return to Simla to continue their enquiry at Army Headquarters from July 30. They will probably visit Rawalpindi about the middle of August. —A. P.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, writes under date July 18:—"The S.S. "Clan" Keith" (Line Clan, Agents Messrs. Pestonji Bhicajee) left Port Okha on the 18th inst. for Bhavnagar with the same bottom cargo.

## WHEN PEN IS POWERFUL

### Kathiawar States' War On "Saurashtra"

A. G. G.'s ORDER TO P. M. G

The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency has, it is understood, forwarded the following order of the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General to the Post Master General, Bombay with the request to issue necessary instructions to all concerned:—

THE ORDER.

"Under the powers vested in him by Section 26 of the Indian Post Offices Act (VI of 1898) as applied to the Western India States Agency by Notification No. 36 dated 13-5-1929 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General hereby directs that all copies of the Newspaper called "Saurashtra" printed and published at the Saurashtra Printing Press, Ranpur, in course of the transmission by post anywhere in the Western India States Agency within the Thana Circles, Civil Station and Railway lands shall be intercepted until further orders and delivered to the Secretary to the A. G. G. of the Western India States Agency Rajkot."

In continuation of the above order the following further communication was also forwarded to the Post Master General, Bombay, by the Secretary to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency:—

"In continuation of my letter No. 24 S. A. 77 dated the 1st July, 1931 on the above subject, I am directed to say that the salute States in this Agency mentioned in the margin have requested that similar action may be taken as regards copies of the "Saurashtra" addressed to subscribers within the States and to ask that intercepted copies may kindly be sent to the Secretary to A. G. G. W. I. S. Agency."

The Salute States Mentioned are:—(1) Jamnagar; (2) Gondal; (3) Morvi; (4) Junagad; (5) Dhrangdhra; (6) Vankaner; (7) Dhrol; (8) Limbdi; (9) Rajkot; and (10) Sadhanpur.

## HUBLI IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

### Congress Workers To The Rescue Of People

(From Opr Correspondent.)

HUBLI, July 18.

The Hubli City and taluka is in the frip of cholera since over a month. The measures taken by the Hubli Municipality and Dharwar District Local Board are extremely inadequate.

The Hubli Taluka Congress Committee is adopting vigorous measures to fight cholera. Congress workers and Bhagini Mandal volunteers are going to the affected houses with preventive and curative medicines and disinfectants. At the request of the local Congress Committee qualified private medical practitioners visit villages with the Congress president for inoculation. Leaflets by thousands are being distributed in the villages and city.

## RATHAYATRA PROCESSION

### Passes Off Peacefully

CAWNPORE, July 17.

The Rathayatra procession passed through the main streets and Mohammaddn Mohallas very peacefully. Elaborate police arrangements were made. The District Magistrate and other Magistrates were present throughout. The volunteers of the Kirana Seva Samiti and Congress Hindu leaders cooperated in making the passing of the procession a perfectly peaceful affair.

It will be remembered that the Collector had issued two communiques regarding the taking out of the procession imposing certain restrictions regarding the playing of music before mosques at prayer time.—A. P.

### Rathyatra Procession In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, July 18.

Except for a minor incident near Muganj where a stone was thrown from a house top injuring one man, the Rathyatra procession passed off peacefully to-day. Police had taken precautionary measures and Sevasamti volunteers co-operated with them in preserving peace.—A. P.

## "I Am Pained"!

—:o:—

### PETULANT OUTBURST AGAINST GANDHIJI

### "Big Brother" At His Best

BOMBAY, July 19.

Mr. Shaukat Ali in the course of a press statement says that he was pained beyond description to see Mahatma Gandhi's note in "Young India" on his statement before the Congress Working Committee at its recent meeting in Bombay. "I never wanted to go before the Working Committee" says Mr. Shaukat Ali. "I did not go to Gandhiji that he may pronounce judgment whether I am the true representative of the Muslim public or not. I went to see him because Dr. Ansari brought a message from him saying that he would very much like to see me. I had certainly gone to see Dr. Ansari in order to put before him my formula which I told him, if acceptable to him, I would put before the Muslims and try to make them accept it.

HIS FORMULA.

My formula was that separate electorates should continue for ten years in order to give the Muslim community sufficient time for preparation and internal organisation and after that Maulana Mohamed Ali's formula which insisted upon each candidate securing at least forty per cent ballotted votes from his own community should automatically come into force, thus ensuring a safeguard for the minorities and at the same time bringing together all communities. I have not yet received an answer from anyone on this point. I drew Mahatma Gandhi's attention also to the unfortunate position in the country. He asked me to put my views before the Working Committee. I accepted invitation and spoke without any mental reservation before those who were my co-workers. I felt that the audience was hostile and would prefer Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who separated himself from his community. Yet I persisted in my duty and found the Working Committee consisted of so many elements each different from the other, but all combined to keep down the Muslims and force on them something distasteful to them.

"AN EYE-WASH."

The Working Committee resolution is an eye-wash. The Muslim community does not consist of fools who would take in what was proclaimed as concessions. The Nehru Report, we were told, was buried in the Ravi, yet the Working Committee brought it out again for the consolation of poor Muslims like myself who desire peace and understanding between the two communities. The decision of the Working Committee has not hurt me so much as Mahatma Gandhi's short note wherein he brought out even my angry tone in order to damage me and then pronounces that the Working Committee did not think me to be the true representative of the Muslim public. Surely I have greater right, though I never claimed it, to speak for Muslims than Mahatma Gandhi has the right to represent the people of India or sit like an impartial judge and give judgment on others.

OUT-DOING COUNTRY LEAGUERS

Muslims have no confidence in him and I would refer him to his ardent supporters in the Punjab who have been disillusioned and who denounced him and the Congress in unmistakable terms. Those people who trusted his words and went to jail have since learnt that he is using the Sikhs in the Punjab, Hindus in Sind to make mischief and if there is boldshed in the country, Gandhiji, the man of peace will be held responsible for it. What has come over the Congress? They not only want to fight the British who are offering peace and goodwill, but they want to interfere with Indian States, bully the Muslims, disregarded the wishes of the depressed classes and induce labour fight against Capital. Over and above this Jawaharlal Nehru is instigating cultivators to fight against Zemindars. Add to these cuarrels between Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs. I must speak out plainly and say he will not have the satisfaction, "God willing," of seeing Muslims fight Muslims as his own supporters now see that he has not been playing the games. Can Gandhiji not fight a clean battle and not hit below the belt. I am pained to write this, but the time come when he ought to be told the truth. I am afraid the cry "Gandhiki-Jai" affected his brain and he lost that equilibrium which is indispensable among leaders of men. It is such a pity. I am off to Adoni Bellary and Madras to organise the Muslims and work for peace and goodwill in my own way leaving the Congress and Gandhiji to do what they like."—A.P.

## BANGALORE AND NATIONAL FLAG

### City Municipal Council's Resolution

PLOT OF LAND LEASED TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 18.

Following the National Flag impasse at Bangalore the City Municipal Council, at a special meeting, passed a resolution leasing a portion of the Dharmambhudi Tark Bed, where flag staff was desecrated to the Congress Committee for a period of five years at an annual rental of Rs. 5. The Council also passed another resolution requesting the Commissioner, who had served a notice on the President of the Congress Committee to demolish the Flag Staff building, to stay the execution for three months. On these resolutions having been forwarded to the Government, they, in a communication to the Municipal Commissioner through the President, say that they are of opinion that the lease is not authorised by the previous Mysore Municipal regulation and is therefore unlawful.

I unders and the Municipal Commissioner while forwarding these resolutions to Government expressed the opinion that such lease did not come under the regulation. The Municipal Council has on several occasions expressed itself unequivocably against this practice of the Commissioner writing covering letters to Government while forwarding the resolutions of the Council to Government.

## VOLUNTEERS WAYLAID

### Alleged Assault On Picketers ...

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 18.

A report from Rajahmundry says that while picketers of foreign cloth shops were returning home they were waylaid by reserve constables who it is alleged, abused the volunteers and beat them severely with lathis. Four Congress volunteers received blows and one received serious injury near the right eyebrow. A telegram has been sent to Gandhiji about this assault.

## IF NOT SIMON, LLOYD!

### Influential Tory Support

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 18.

A "Hindu" cable says that Tories having failed in their attempt to rope in Sir John Simon to the R. T. C., an influential section is pushing the claims of Lord Lloyd. His selection is held necessary to maintain in the fullest strength the safeguard already adopted on which the Tories intend insisting. The Labour and Liberal circles fear that Lord Lloyd's inclusion would make agreement more difficult and increase the chances of an ultimate breakdown.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. David arrived at Government House Coneshkhind on Friday the 17th July.

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